

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. 50.

New York and Chicago, February 7, 1914.

No. 6.

FRESH MEAT IMPORTS FOR WEEK.

Though another direct boat from South America reached New York during the week, imports of foreign beef for the week at this port totalled only 6,372 quarters. The steamer Vestris brought 3,464 quarters of chilled beef from Buenos Aires and Montevideo, and 2,908 quarters came via England. The direct boat also landed 1,578 carcasses of frozen mutton. Imports of such volume have no effect whatever on the market; it would take ten times as much to have any notable effect on prices.

A British boat landed about 2,000,000 pounds of frozen Australian beef and mutton at Seattle, Wash., this week. This was the first direct shipment of the kind landed on the Northwest coast. Australian boats land small consignments at British Columbia ports from time to time, but the volume is even less in comparison to the needs of the market than at New York. Boston and Philadelphia also received small consignments of beef via England, an American line boat having landed 500 quarters at Philadelphia this week.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN JANUARY.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at six principal markets during January show that 100,000 head less cattle were marketed at those points than in the same month a year ago, 6,000 less calves, 225,000 less hogs and 100,000 more sheep. The figures appear to confirm three things—the cattle shortage, the ravages of hog cholera and the liquidation in the sheep business as a result of fear of the free wool tariff.

A synopsis of receipts at six chief markets for January, with totals compared to a year ago, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	215,499	26,136	729,108	485,228
Kansas City	127,304	8,130	203,293	160,530
Omaha	82,895	*	256,461	226,333
St. Louis	67,652	*	291,401	63,072
St. Joseph	28,680	3,068	170,497	71,549
Sioux City	35,117	1,161	88,250	54,739
Total, Jan'y, 1914.	557,147	38,435	1,739,010	1,061,451
Total Jan'y, 1913.	640,020	44,035	1,959,098	960,700

*Calves not separately reported.

SWIFT BONDS ALL SUBSCRIBED.

The entire allotment of \$10,000,000 bonds issued by Swift & Company as authorized at the recent stockholders' meeting has been taken by those who already are stock and bondholders. None were left for sale to outsiders. Though the stockholders' meeting authorized the issue of more bonds, none will be put on the market at this time aside from the ten million already taken.

MEAT SHORTAGE MORE THAN 18 MILLION HEAD Government Report Shows Big Loss in Our Meat Supply

The annual report of the federal Department of Agriculture covering available meat supplies in this country, made public this week, shows a shortage of more than 18 million head of meat animals as compared to the federal census of 1910. In spite of this decrease, the value of such animals has increased nearly 400 million dollars since 1910. And yet the government report states that farmers do not raise more meat animals because there is not enough profit in it.

According to the Department's statement given to the public at the beginning of the week, the indicated total shortage of meat animals since the census of 1910 is nearly 9 beef cattle, 7 sheep and over 3 hogs for each 100 of the total estimated population of the United States in January, 1914. This means that it would take 18,259,000 more meat cattle, sheep and swine than the estimates show at present in this country to give the present population the same meat supply that the census of 1910 showed to exist.

These estimates are based upon reports and estimates from the Department's field and state agents and county, township and special correspondents, who have reported on practically every county in the United States. The figures, moreover, have been compared with those of the census of 1910 and with the records of tax assessors in the various states as far as they are available. The department, therefore, believes that these figures represent the best information obtainable on the numbers and values of live stock, including meat animals.

What the Figures Show.

The estimates, with regard to meat animals—that is, cattle other than milch cows—and sheep and swine, indicate a steady and fairly uniform decrease in the number of meat cattle and sheep and a slight increase in the number of swine. The figures of the present estimates compared with the census of 1910 are as follows:

	January, 1914. (estimated.)	Census, 1910.
Beef cattle	35,855,000	41,178,000
Sheep	49,719,000	52,448,000
Swine	58,933,000	58,186,000
Total meat animals, census of 1910		151,812,000
Estimated number, January, 1914.	144,507,000	

Estimated decrease

The figures by years are as follows, those subsequent to 1910 being estimates of the Department of Agriculture:

	Beef cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
January 1, 1914.	35,855,000	49,719,000	58,933,000
January 1, 1913.	36,030,000	51,482,000	61,178,000
January 1, 1912.	37,260,000	52,362,000	65,410,000
January 1, 1911.	39,679,000	53,633,000	65,620,000
April 15, 1910.	41,178,000	52,448,000	58,186,000

The actual figures of decrease or increase, as stated above, however, do not take into consideration the increase in the population of the United States, and therefore do not show the difference in the ratios between meat animals and population as between January, 1914, and the census year of 1910. The report of the last census shows a population in 1910 of 91,972,000, and estimates an annual increase subsequent to 1910 that would make the population in 1914 equal to 98,646,000.

Taking this figure of estimated population beef cattle are 19.2 per cent. short of the number necessary to maintain the per capita ratio of 1910, or 8,536,000 head. Sheep are 11.6 per cent. short, or 6,509,000 head. Swine are 5.2 per cent. short, or 3,214,000 head. This makes an indicated total shortage of meat animals since the census of 1910 of approximately 18,259,000 head.

Notwithstanding the fact that the estimates show there is actually a decrease of 7,305,000 food animals since the census of 1910, the estimated farm value of the cattle, sheep and swine on farms on January 1, 1914, shows an increase, because of higher prices, as follows:

Estimated value, January, 1914.	\$1,930,087,000
Census (1910)	1,534,600,000

Increase in valuation

The increase indicated is due to the fact that the estimates show that the farm value of beef cattle has increased from \$19.07 to \$31.13 a head, or 63.2 per cent., an average annual increase of over 15 per cent. Swine have increased in value from \$9.17 to \$10.40 per head, or 13.4 per cent. Sheep have decreased from an estimated average farm value of \$4.12 in 1910 to \$4.04 in 1914.

"This increase in the average value of meat animals, however, does not necessarily mean that farmers or stock raisers are making more, if any, profit," says the Department statement. "On the contrary, the cost of production has probably increased more rapidly than the increase in the selling price of livestock." The statement continues:

Causes of the Shortage.

"The shortage of meat animals is probably due to a number of contributing causes. Some of the more important of these are:

"The encroachment of farms upon the range territory.

"The lack of a proper range leasing law permitting economical management and utilization of ranges.

"The shortage in the corn and forage crop, due to the severe drought in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma in 1913, which caused the farmers in those states to dispose of their meat animals.

"The increase in the value of land and the increased cost of labor and stock feed, resulting in greatly increased cost of production.

"The decline in stock raising on farms in the East and South, because of poor marketing facilities, resulting from many local slaughtering establishments having been driven out of business by the competition of the great central slaughtering establishments of the West and Central West.

"The temptation to sell livestock at the prevailing high prices rather than to continue to carry them with high-priced stock feed, possible loss from disease or accident, and uncertain prices the following year.

"Enormous losses from hog cholera.

"The competition of higher prices for other farm products.

"The extent of the influence of these various causes of shortage singly or combined is not definitely known and will undoubtedly be considered by the committee recently appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the economics of the present meat situation.

Says Meat Raising Is Not Profitable.

"The large increase in the value of meat animals on farms is probably accounted for by the increased cost of production and the increased consumption or demand arising from the fact that production has not kept pace with the increase in population, and in the case of cattle and sheep has actually declined. It is well known that producers of farm products are the last to receive any benefits from higher prices paid by consumers, yet they are among the first to increase production if there is a prospect of realizing better returns.

"The very fact that there is a present shortage of nearly 19,000,000 meat animals in the United States since the census of 1910 indicates clearly that the business is not profitable to producers; otherwise every farmer and stock raiser in the country would have increased his herds of meat animals. It should also be borne in mind that the estimated average value of meat animals is their value on the farm, and not the wholesale or retail value. The farm value, or average price received on farms, is much less than the wholesale prices and considerably less than the retail prices to consumers.

"Just what the difference is between the price at the farm and the cost to the ultimate consumer is not definitely known, as the slaughtering records are not definitely determinable at this time. The total cost to the consumer is made up of the cost of production of the livestock (farm price), the cost of marketing and transportation of the live animals, the cost of manufacture into various kinds of meats, and the cost of marketing and distributing the manufactured products to the consumer."

FREIGHT RULES FOR WOODEN PAILS.

About a year ago the railroad freight traffic bureaus announced an intended re-classification of wooden packages which portended a possible increase in shipping expenses and other troubles for packers, lard refiners, etc. Hearings were given and the interests involved appeared and stated their desires.

The official classification committees of the East and West now announce the completion of their proposed new rules. Further hearings will be given on these new rules as adopted, that in the East taking place at 143 Liberty street, New York City, on February 11 at 10 a. m., and that in the West at Room 2248, Transportation Building, Chicago, on February 26.

It is understood that the completed rules are generally satisfactory to the packing and lard trade, so far as they are affected. The clauses which affect them, governing attachment of covers to wooden pails, etc., are as follows in the new rules which it is proposed to adopt.

Rule 8 (A), section 8, provides that pails, firkins, kits and tubs must be made of wood or entirely of iron or steel, except as provided in Rule C (2), and also provides, among other requirements, as follows (the clauses in italics affecting the lard and allied trades):

(c) *When made of Wood, Heading or Tops must be made of one piece, or of two or more pieces closely fitted, or of three or more plies of veneer firmly glued together cross grain, and Heading must be securely held in grooves (crozes) or on shoulders by hoops or head liners, or when the packages are without grooves (crozes) or shoulders, heading must be securely held in place by head liners, which must be fastened by cement-coated nails, toenailed through the head liner and top into the sides; or*

Top nailed to sides with not less than three cement-coated nails and reinforced with two or more metal straps or wires crossing at center of top, encircling the package; or

Top nailed to sides with not less than three cement-coated nails and reinforced with two or more metal straps or wires crossing at center of top, with ends of straps or wires brought over and secured to the hoops, sides or bottom; or

Top nailed to sides with not less than three cement-coated nails and reinforced with three or more bands riveted at the center of top and ends brought over and secured to the hoops, sides or bottom; or

Top nailed to sides with not less than three cement-coated nails and held tightly in place by a metal hoop not less than one inch in width crimped into or over the edge of the top, and crimped into or nailed to the sides; or

When tops are fifteen inches or more in diameter, top must be nailed to sides with not less than six cement-coated nails, not less than one and one-half inches long and reinforced with not less than six metal clamps; the points of the clamp to be barbed and cement-coated and not less than one-half inch in length, driven into top and sides equal distances apart; or

When tops are less than fifteen inches in diameter, top must be nailed to sides with not less than four cement-coated nails not less than one and one-half inches long and reinforced with not less than four metal clamps; the points of clamps to be barbed and cement-coated and not less than one-half inch in length, driven into top and sides equal distances apart; or

When made of ash and top is encircled with a hoop, the hoop must extend over the side not less than one-half inch and be secured to the sides by metal straps not less than one-half inch wide and four inches long, nailed to side and top, equal distances apart with two nails (not tacks) at end of each strap. When

covers or tops are fifteen inches or more in diameter, not less than four straps must be used and when covers or tops are less than fifteen inches in diameter, not less than three straps must be used, or

(d) When made of wood with metal tops, top must have flange closely fitting over the edge of the side, and be nailed to side, nails not to be more than five (5) inches apart.

(e) Wooden tubs not conforming to requirements of section 8 (c) or (d) must have heading not less than one-half (1/2) inch in thickness, secured by two battens extending completely across the head and the ends of battens must be nailed to sides of tub.

CANNOT IMPORT MEXICAN MEATS.

Mexican meats and meat products will not be admitted to the United States under existing conditions in that country. The Secretary of Agriculture finds that inspection in that country does not equal ours at home, and he has stricken from the list of accepted foreign inspectors the names of Mexican government inspectors along the Rio Grande border. This shuts out Mexican meats and meat products from our markets, including those of several modern packing-houses which have been established in Mexican border towns. The official government notice is as follows:

"Whereas, it has been determined by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, after due investigation, that there does not exist in Mexico a system of meat inspection the substantial equivalent of or as efficient as the system of meat inspection established and maintained by the United States, and that the inspection of meat and meat food products derived from cattle, sheep, swine, and goats made in Mexico is not the substantial equivalent of and is not as efficient as the inspection made of such articles by the United States:

"Now, therefore, I, B. T. Galloway, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to authority conferred by section 545 of the act of Congress entitled 'An act to reduce tariff duties, and to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes,' approved October 3, 1913, and in compliance with Regulation 3 of the rules and regulations promulgated under said act, as contained in an order made by the United States Department of Agriculture, dated October 4, 1913, designated as B. A. I. Order 202, governing inspection and handling of meat and meat food products offered for importation into the United States from foreign countries, do hereby give notice of the foregoing determination.

"Accordingly, said rules and regulations are hereby amended by striking the names of Cipriano Blanco, of Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, and Romulo Escobosa, of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, from the list of veterinarians and official meat inspectors contained in an extract from circular issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, October 3, 1910, entitled 'Inspection of imported meats and meat food products under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906,' as revised and amended, annexed to B. A. I. Order 202, aforesaid, and made a part of section 3 of Regulation 2 of said rules and regulations."

CHANGES IN FOOD CONTROL.

It is reported from Washington that extensive changes in the Federal food control work have taken place during the past week. It is reported that the Board of Food and Drug Inspection has been abolished, a number of branch laboratories of the Bureau of Chemistry discontinued and a reorganization of this work effected. Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, has the entire confidence of the Administration, and becomes the controlling factor in the administration of this work.

BEEF PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES

Review of the Situation as It Was and Is Now

By Herbert W. Mumford, Chief in Animal Husbandry, and Louis D. Hall, Assistant Chief in Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—In view of the fact that Prof. Mumford is one of the experts just selected by the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the beef question that now confronts the country, this review of the situation from his pen and that of his fellow-expert, Prof. Hall, should be particularly interesting.]

Mexican and Canadian Cattle Ranges.

In attempting to forecast the future cattle supply of the West, the regions beyond our Southwestern and Northwestern boundaries must be taken into consideration. Defining the range country, Mr. Frank Hastings has said: "The great bulk of the American continent lying west of the 98th meridian, with large tracts in Canada for its northern portion and greater still in Mexico for its southern areas, may properly be called the range."

Mexico has as yet developed the production of cattle only to a small extent, and her significance as a factor in cattle raising lies in her latent possibilities. The following is quoted from Mr. Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Utah, who developed the great Palomas ranch in Chihuahua:

"The greater part of the area of Mexico is above the tick line and all the plateaus leading to the Sierra Madre mountains are ideal for cattle-breeding purposes. Only the river bottoms and the coast country produce the bane of the cattle industry, the tick. The whole country grows Para grass in profusion. It is a marvelous feed, equal to the bunch grass of Montana, succulent and highly nutritious. The States of Sonora, Coahuila, Durango, Sinaloa and Chihuahua not only produce this feed in great quantities, but boast of an excellent climate. Calves may come at any season of the year and encounter no vicissitude.

"It must not be presumed that no handicap exists, however. The northwest range country has a severe winter, while Mexico's greatest obstacle to cattle raising is drouth. But this can be obviated by constructing dams and storing water that falls during the rainy season. The present practice, even on such properties as the Terrazas ranches, is to let cattle wander anywhere from ten to fifteen miles for water, if they find it then. I have met few people in Mexico who had even grasped the beef-raising possibilities of the country. A few Polled Durham and Hereford bulls have been taken in, but little effective effort can be detected, and any impression that northern Mexico is in a position to flood the United States markets with cattle of any kind is erroneous."

Packers report that cattle purchased in Mexico compare well with the northern United States range cattle that reach the Chicago market. However, Mexico has not yet realized the possibilities for the production of either cattle or sheep, and there can be no great immediate improvement. At least ten years will be required to restore the damage done by the insurrection.

That Mexico is a growing factor affecting our own range-cattle industry is shown by the number of cattle brought across the Mexican line into the United States during recent years. For example, the number of cattle imported from Mexico in 1905 was 22,000; in 1906, 24,000; in 1907, 27,000; in 1908,

64,000; in 1909, 126,000; in 1910, 188,000. These cattle are grazed on ranges throughout the West. They have been taken as far north as Montana and even Canada, but are held principally in the Southwest until marketable as killers or feeders.

Conditions in the Canadian range country are well described in a recent report by Hon. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General and Livestock Commissioner of Canada, from which the following extracts are quoted:

A Picture of the Canadian Situation.

"As is well known, the Canadian west is now experiencing the same change in cattle-raising methods as has already taken place in much of the country south of the line, formerly devoted to ranching purposes.

"The ranching industry in Canada is rapidly passing. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the handwriting is already on the wall, and in these provinces it is only a matter of time until even the districts still regarded as unfit for general agriculture will, through modern methods of dry farming or by means of irrigation, be brought under cultivation. In the Peace River country ranching may persist for a time, but there, as elsewhere on the continent, the settler will soon be its undoing and the cowboy will disappear.

"The incoming of settlers, many of them from the dry belt, has transformed large areas of land, formerly considered only fit for ranching, into fertile farms growing great crops of grain and fodder. While there is yet much territory untouched by the settler and on which the cattle still range as formerly, its area is being yearly curtailed, and, as a natural consequence, the free, easy and somewhat wasteful methods of the rancher are gradually giving place to those of the farmer and feeder. That this change will, instead of lessening the output, eventually result in a large increase in the cattle production of the transformed districts, needs no demonstration. Under ranching conditions, twenty acres is the usual allowance for each head of cattle, while the losses from exposure, from lack of food and from wild animals constitute a heavy drain on the herd.

"The close farmers are, as yet, in the minority in the less thickly settled portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan. There is still much open grazing land available and many settlers let their cattle run at large during the summer, thus, for the present as it were, combining ranching with farming. As time goes on and the land becomes more generally taken up, this condition will disappear, as it has already done in many districts in Manitoba, as well as in the newer West, and the farmer will have to depend for his feed on the output of his own acres.

"At the present date, while many of the larger ranches have closed out, the cattle industry is by no means at an end. It is true that many cattlemen, seeing the inevitable end of ranching, have been rapidly 'beefing' out their herds by selling cows, spaying heifers and disposing of bulls, but this is only a link in the chain connecting the old with the new and better condition of the in-

dustry. The determination to 'beef out' has temporarily increased the output of cattle of range quality, but, while this is going on, the incoming settlers are stocking up, not to return to the old system of selling their cattle off the grass in the fall, but to follow the more profitable method of finishing beef throughout the year for the good markets, as is done in other progressive countries, where beef raising is recognized as a legitimate and useful adjunct to mixed farming."

Grain Takes the Place of Beef.

Thus the history of the United States range country is being repeated or even carried to a greater extreme in Canada. The large ranges are giving way to the grain farmer, who eventually may and probably will adopt a system of mixed farming. At present the country is short of breeding cattle, but the people are awakening to the opportunity for cattle raising. The serious side of the settlement of western Canada by grain farmers is shown by the following report of the Winnipeg cattle market:

Year.	Total cattle received.	Shipped to Ontario.	
		Feeding cattle.	Butcher cattle.
1909	170,000	unknown	unknown
1910	191,000	39,750	40,000
1911	102,700	16,875	unknown
1912	95,000	825	5,500

During this same period the export trade dropped from 90,000 in 1908 to 1,500 in 1912. While a part of the decrease in cattle marketed may be due to a shifting of demand to western centers, it seems evident that the liquidation of western Canadian cattle has assumed large proportions.

The condition of the range industry was described in striking terms by a representative Western cattleman at the National Livestock Convention in February, 1908, when he said: "No one at all familiar with the ranching industry will hesitate to state that it is in a condition of rapid decline, dying as decently and as quickly as it is financially able to do. It is not yet dead, however; there were still in force in the four Western Provinces, on April 1, 1908, 939 grazing leases, involving 3,259,271 acres divided as follows: Manitoba, 12,642 acres; Saskatchewan, 632,493 acres; Alberta, 2,132,718 acres; British Columbia, 281,418 acres. The average area under lease is 3,481 acres. It would therefore appear that there are still a good many cattle kept under the old conditions, even when the sheep and horse leases are taken into consideration."

Canada Must Raise Livestock.

In the past, Canada has been a large producer of grain, the bulk of which was shipped from the country. The older farming areas are already reaping the sin of such practice—that of decreased soil fertility. Canada cannot grow such a large variety of crops, and especially legumes, as are found in the United States, and consequently the up-keep of the soil is much more dependant upon stock raising than it is in the United States. Upon the realization of the above facts and of the scarcity of feeding cattle, many eastern Canadian farmers are turning to stock raising. This should result in a steadily increasing production of meat animals. As with Mexico and other countries, no immediate result can be expected in so far as beef production is concerned.

(Continued on page 42.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

COLD TEST ON ANIMAL OILS.

A subscriber in the West writes:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly inform me what you consider the official method of making a cold test on animal oils? There seems to be a difference of opinion.

A test on neatsfoot oil shows that to secure a 35 degree cold test oil the stock should be pressed at around 42 degrees; that means stock and room at about that temperature. Then to secure a 30 degree cold test product, chill the 35 degree oil and press at 35 degrees, stock and room. Neatsfoot oil stock for this purpose must be of good quality and thoroughly dry; that is, all moisture completely evaporated.

In a lard oil test the temperature of stock was 46 degs. Fahr.; that of the press room was 60 degs. Fahr. The stock yielded 46 per cent. stearine and 54 per cent. of oil, which latter stood a cold test of 47 degs. Another test, with the temperature of the stock at 44 degs. Fahr. and that of the press room at 64 degs. Fahr., the oil stood a cold test of 46 degs. Fahr. The percentage of stearine in this instance was 48.50 and that of oil 51.50. Still another test with the stock at 44 degs. Fahr. and the press room at 52 degs. Fahr. produced an oil which stood a 42 degs. Fahr. test. To make colder degree oils the temperature of the stock and the press room must be lowered accordingly.

WEASANDS AND BEEF BLADDERS.

An inquirer in the West asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you please advise us how to cure and prepare weasands, also beef bladders?

Weasands are trimmed free of all fat,

thoroughly washed and turned inside out, or outside in. They are then tied, or rather one end is tied, blown full of air, and then the other end tied tight, and hung in a dry room for from 24 to 36 hours, at a temperature of about 120 degs. Fahr. In some cases a weight is attached to each weasand, which helps on the length and to some extent on uniformity generally.

After being dried they are freed of air, flattened out and tied in bunches of 25 pieces usually; 20 bunches making a bundle. Weasands must be free of holes, and usually are demanded 24 inches long, with but half a dozen pieces shorter in a bunch. Thoroughly trim, clean and dry before tying in bunches.

Bladders should be freed of all urine and sediment, thoroughly cleansed and fatted, and the neck left as long as possible. They are then blown to their utmost capacity and dried, after which the necks may be cut off sufficiently to allow the air to escape. They are then flattened out and packed in bunches of one dozen each. They are graded according to length, varying from 9 inches to about 14 inches. Bladders should be thoroughly chilled in iced water as soon as properly cleaned before being blown and dried. Always handle the fresh material promptly.

TEST ON ABSORPTION MACHINERY.

The following summary of a test on operation of an absorption ice machine in Georgia, continued from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., or for sixty hours' continuous operation, as given by the ice factory engineer who made the test will prove interesting:

"On account of inability to dispose of the ice, test was made on one machine only, which was a disadvantage, as the steam consumption for both machines would not have been very much more than on the one and the radiation loss would have been virtually the same on the two as on one. From analysis of the flue gases, there appears to have been a deficiency of 40 per cent. in the boiler combustion, and the settings of same are very poor and are to be done away with this season.

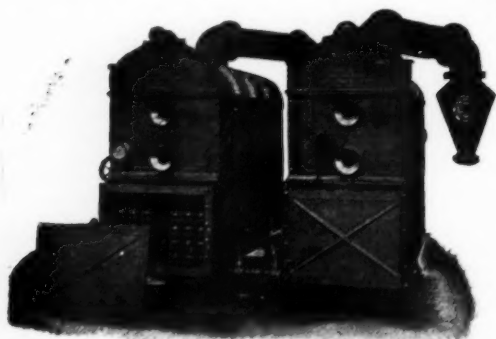
"Columbus Iron Works machinery was used, the generator being a standard 30-ton generator and the absorber a 50-ton apparatus, connected to two ice tanks containing 1,320 200-pound ice cans. A total of 165.6 tons of ice was pulled during test and 18.75 tons of coal was used, showing an average of 8.83 tons of ice per ton of coal.

"Tank temperatures at the beginning of run were 10 degs., 10.9 degs. and 9 degs. Fahr., and at the conclusion of the run these were 12 degs., 12.9 degs. and 9 degs., and there were forty tons of ice completely frozen up ahead and ready to pull at the expiration of the test. On the boiler feed line there was no mercury well, and temperatures were taken from flow through cock, consequently it was not possible to get the temperature above 212 degs., but the minimum temperature during run was 210 degs. Fahr.

"Temperature of liquor from absorber was 72 degs. to 75 degs., from rich liquor heater, from 172 degs. to 186 degs., from generator the average was 234 degs., not varying more than one degree during the run. Gravity of rich liquor was 27½ to 28 degs., and of weak liquor 19 degs. Boiler pressure was seventy-five pounds; head pressure, 125 to 140 pounds; back pressure, three to six pounds. Sixty-two per cent. of the heat was supplied the rich liquor before entering the generator, and 38 per cent. was from generator coils; the radiation loss on this line from rich liquor heater to exchanger was just equalized by present exchangers."

The exhaust steam being used to heat up the rich liquor, before putting it into the generator, enabled the ice manufacturer to make 66 tons of ice on a 30-ton generator, as stated by Jno. B. Howe, manager of the Southern Ice Company, at whose plant in Atlanta the test was made.—Ice and Refrigeration.

Is there something you want to know badly that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy, and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.



There's Big Money In It—

The manufacture of fertilizer from tank water is recognized by aggressive packers as an extremely valuable side line. This tank water, formerly thrown away, is now used as the raw material for turning a former waste into large dividends. One of the Chicago packers reports an annual income from this source alone of more than \$100,000, all of which was formerly wasted. In this plant, the value is recovered by means of two large

SWENSON EVAPORATORS

The fact that every one of the prominent packers in the United States uses Swenson Evaporators for this purpose, some of them having more than 30 in their different plants, and that practically every one

of these was ordered after the concern had had experience with the first order, shows that this apparatus is better adapted to this work than any other type which has yet been developed.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

40-27

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New
York)

at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.
GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.
HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President.
JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.
OTTO V. SCHRECK, Secretary.
PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

GENERAL OFFICES.
No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,
N. Y.
Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

WESTERN OFFICES.
Chicago, Ill., 906 Postal Telegraph Building.
Telephone, Harrison 1553.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical inter-
est to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be
paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their
subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to con-
tinue for another year, as we cannot recognize any
notice to discontinue except by letter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21m.) (26 fr.)	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.10

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, James Craig, Jr. (Parker, Webb & Co.),
Detroit, Mich.
Vice-President, Fred. Krey (Krey Packing Co.), St.
Louis, Mo.
Secretary, George L. McCarthy (The National Pro-
visioner), New York.
Treasurer, George Zehler (Zehler Provision Co.),
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Executive Committee: John J. Felin (John J. Felin
& Co., Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., chairman; Ralph W.
E. Decker (Jacob E. Decker & Sons), Mason City,
Iowa; Howard R. Smith (Jones & Lamb Co.), Balti-
more, Md.; W. H. Miller (Miller & Hart, Inc.), Chi-
cago, Ill.; John Theurer (Theurer-Norton Provision
Co.), Cleveland, Ohio; Myron McMillan (J. T. Mc-
Millan Co.), South St. Paul, Minn.; R. Mannheim
(Evansville Packing Co.), Evansville, Ind.; Charles J.
Walsh (Dunlevy & Brother Co.), Pittsburgh, Pa.;
Fred R. Burrows (G. H. Hammond Co.), Chicago, Ill.

FIGURES ON MEAT SHORTAGE

The United States Department of Agricul-
ture has just made public its annual estimate
of livestock on farms at the beginning of the
year 1914, and it makes some striking com-
parisons of these figures with those of past
years. These figures seem to show that there
are nine less beef cattle, seven less sheep and
three less hogs now for each one hundred per-
sons in the country than there were in 1910.
This means that it would take 18,259,000
more meat cattle, sheep and swine to give the
present population the same supply that the
census of 1910 showed to exist.

While the population of the country is
estimated to have increased from 91,972,000
to 98,646,000 in the last three years, the
number of beef cattle has decreased 12.9 per
cent. and of sheep 5.2 per cent. The number
of swine increased 1.3 per cent.

In spite of the reduced number, the value

of the cattle in the country increased from
\$1,534,600,000 in 1910 to \$1,930,087,000 on
January 1. And yet the farmer complains.
The government hastens to explain in his be-
half in this announcement that "this increase
in the average value of meat animals, how-
ever, does not necessarily mean that farmers
or stock raisers are making more, if any,
profit. On the contrary, the cost of produc-
tion has probably increased more rapidly than
the increase in the selling price of livestock."

It is asserted by the Department that the
shortage of meat animals is due to several
contributing causes. The encroachment of
farms upon the range territory is said to be
one of the most important. The lack of a
proper range leasing law, permitting economi-
cal management and utilization of ranges is
deplored as another reason.

The shortage in the corn and forage crop
due to the severe drought in Kansas, Neb-
raska and Oklahoma in 1913, which caused
the farmers to sell their meat animals; the
increased value of land and the increased cost
of labor and stock feed; the decline of stock
raising on farms in the West and South be-
cause of poor marketing facilities and the
temptation to sell livestock at the prevailing
high prices rather than to continue to carry
it in the face of uncertain prices the follow-
ing year are assigned as other reasons. Enor-
mous losses from hog cholera and the competi-
tion of higher prices for other farm products
also are said to be important factors in the
decrease.

An interesting comment on the govern-
ment's figures is that of the New York
Produce Review, which says:

"These striking figures give ample reason
for the advance in meat prices and also for
the greater demand for poultry and eggs at
any given price level in comparison with
conditions prevailing only a few years ago.
They show the apparent necessity of open-
ing our ports to the free importation of the
world's productions.

"Yet, in this connection there arises the
interesting consideration that if, as is indi-
cated by the government statement, the pro-
duction of meat animals is not profitable,
even at the generally rising prices of the
past few years, it would seem that to force
a lower level, to an equality with the world's
markets, will still further discourage pro-
duction and make us more and more de-
pendent upon importations, until such time
as improvements and economies of distribu-
tion can be made to carry back to producers
a larger proportion of the retail prices, or
until a general decline in the cost of pro-
duction, or in the profits arising from other
departments of agriculture, make prevailing
prices relatively more profitable."

The extent of the influence of these various
causes of shortage, singly or combined, is not
definitely known, but will be investigated by
the committee recently appointed by the Secre-
tary of Agriculture to consider the economics
of the present meat situation. It is to be
hoped that this investigation will develop
something definite, and that producers may
be induced to take hold of meat production
with a new confidence, instead of sitting by

complaining that somebody or something is
taking their legitimate profits away from
them.

They are not the only class in that boat.
The packer has a story to tell, too, but he is
too busy saving waste—and thereby prevent-
ing losses as far as possible—to waste much
breath on his tale of woe.

DISAPPOINTED EXPECTATIONS

The inevitable howl has gone up. News-
paper comment is voicing the public disap-
pointment at the failure of the new tariff
law to reduce beef prices. The public be-
lieved the promises of the politicians that
free beef meant cheap beef, and now that
prices have failed to slump new diatribes are
launched against that "cause of all evils,"
the "beef trust."

"No other theory can account for the fact
that heavy shipments of Argentine beef are
having no effect on the price of the domestic
article," oracles one newspaper critic.
"The reduction so confidently expected by
consumers has turned out a vain hope."
Who caused consumers to "confidently ex-
pect" an immediate and marked reduction?
Political promisers, including newspapers sup-
porting the free trade propaganda. Theories
failing to work out, somebody must bear the
blame. Soak the packers!

But let us see just what these "heavy ship-
ments of Argentine beef" amounted to, and
how much effect they might be expected to
have on prices—that is, if the critics will
admit that supply has anything to do with
prices. The government's own official reports
of importations of fresh beef into the United
States during October and November show
that 16,516,000 lbs. came in during those two
months. Government reports also show that
consumption of all kinds of meat in the last
census year, 1909, was 107 lbs. per capita per
year.

On this basis the beef imports for the two
months quoted would have supplied less than
one one-hundredth of our population during
that period. Just how much of a slump our
newspaper friends expected beef prices to
take as a result of this "drop-in-the-bucket"
supply we cannot guess. Talk about "mil-
lions of pounds of beef imports" sounds big
until you do a little calculating and com-
paring.

It will take an enormously increased import
movement to put enough foreign beef on
American markets to seriously affect the
markets as they are today. The hole in the
home beef production is too wide and deep
to be filled by such dribblets of beef imports
as we are getting. We have said all along
that the remedy for high prices is increased
home production, and we must stick to it in
spite of the asseverations of our disappointed
political propagandists.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Mandeville Mills is repairing its building at Carrollton, Ga., recently damaged by fire.

The Herbert Bryant's Sons will rebuild their burned fertilizer factory at Alexandria, Va.

Armour & Company are installing a complete cooling system in their branch house at Meriden, Conn.

The McCabe Fertilizer Company, Charleston, S. C., has been commissioned with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Interstate Chemical Corporation, Macon, Ga., has plans prepared for a fertilizer factory to cost \$52,000.

The plant of the Choctaw Cotton Oil Company at Ada, Okla., has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$100,000.

G. Spier and others have incorporated the Laurence Meat Company, of Philadelphia with a capital stock of \$2,000.

The stable building of the United Dressed Beef Company at East Forty-fourth street, New York City, has been damaged by fire.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City Stock Yards Company plan expending around \$2,000,000 for extensions and improvements.

The Pine Bluff Stock Yards Company, Pine Bluff, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000. S. B. Russell is president.

The Park Meat Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by W. I. N. Lofland, of Dover.

The West Coast Fertilizer Company, Tampa, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. H. Blake, E. B. Priest and others.

The American Oak Leather Company, Louisville, Ky., will electrify its plant, installing 200 k. w. generator and corresponding horsepower in motors.

G. I. Baldwin, of Dallas, Tex., and others are incorporating a company with \$25,000 capital stock to erect a cold press cottonseed oil mill at Tishomingo, Okla.

The Tri-County Fertilizer Company, Royston, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by W. C. Mason, J. F. Roberts and G. H. Pruitt.

The McCabe Fertilizer Company, Charleston, S. C., has organized with W. G. McCabe, Jr., president, D. G. Dwight treasurer and W. G. Gaillard secretary. The capital stock is \$50,000.

Frye and Company, beef and pork packers at Portland, Ore., opened their new wholesale branch house at Thirteenth and Hoyt streets, Portland, on February 3. F. A. Danielson is the manager.

The New Brunswick Packing Company, St. John, N. B., has been organized by representatives of local and English capital. It will erect a pork packing plant at St. John. The authorized capital is \$99,000.

It is reported that business men of Chicago were looking over the plant of the Boeck Packing Company at Burlington, Ia., with the idea of purchasing it. The plant has been closed for two years since its failure.

TEST COLD STORAGE ACT.

The constitutional test case of the Pennsylvania state cold storage act of 1913 was started in the Dauphin County Court at Harrisburg last week. There were two actions before the court, an application for an injunction to restrain the enforcement of the act having been filed, as well as the proceeding to test the clause prohibiting the consignment of cold storage of food products that had been previously in storage and then withdrawn. After a day spent in listening to the arguments of half a dozen lawyers, the court took up the papers and reserved decision.

The test case proceeding was based on the ground that the operation of the cold storage act is unconstitutional, because its effect is confiscatory. The suit was brought by the Pennsylvania Cold Storage and Market Company, the Industrial Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, Philadelphia Warehouse and Cold Storage Company, and the Philadelphia Wholesale Fish Dealers' Protective Association. The injunction case was brought by W. H. Reebe, manager of the Brelsford Packing Company, Harrisburg.

Much testimony was brought out to show that business had dropped off since foods had been outlawed by the enforcement of the act, and that the financial loss was considerable and there was no redress.

The attorneys in arguing the case asserted that the law provides for a State inspection, while the Constitution, in their opinion, restricts such inspection to the municipalities; and they held that the restriction for tagging food products that had been stored beyond certain time limits was confiscatory. The injunction proceeding was based on crates of eggs that had been stored in Chicago prior to being brought to a local cold storage plant.

LONG-DISTANCE MEAT DELIVERY.

A striking example of the efficiency of auto delivery in the meat trade was afforded on the occasion of the opening of the mammoth new Adelphia hotel at Philadelphia. The Atlantic Supply Company, of New York, of which C. R. MacDonald is manager, sent more than 7,000 pounds of fresh meats from New York to Philadelphia by automobile, in time for the opening of the new hostelry.

It was Mr. MacDonald's idea that the meats would arrive in better condition if taken direct from the coolers in his warehouse, iced well, packed in motor trucks, rushed to Philadelphia and then transferred direct to the Adelphia's refrigerators by his own men.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at chief centers at the beginning of the present month show increased stocks of meats and lard as compared to a month ago, and also a year ago. Stocks of barrelled pork were larger than a month ago, but not so large as last year. A synopsis of official reports is as follows:

Pork, Barrels.				
	Jan. 31, '14	Dec. 31, '13	Jan. 31, '13	
Chicago	52,288	50,622	64,102	
Kansas City	3,471	3,314	3,294	
Omaha	4,805	3,964	2,269	
St. Joseph	2,538	2,475	1,105	
Milwaukee	11,108	7,614	7,305	
Total	74,210	67,989	78,075	
Lard, Tierces.				
Chicago	112,852	90,088	33,978	
Kansas City	7,193	6,905	5,794	
Omaha	4,972	6,408	5,021	
St. Joseph	8,280	7,384	9,575	
Milwaukee	5,110	5,979	1,706	
Total	138,407	116,764	55,934	
Cut Meats, Pounds.				
Chicago	112,356,590	86,245,563	86,230,963	
Kansas City	32,600,700	30,803,800	42,314,100	
Omaha	28,622,282	23,273,968	33,358,597	
St. Joseph	24,129,355	22,063,387	21,532,176	
Milwaukee	24,751,253	20,978,683	19,805,949	
Total	222,460,180	183,365,401	213,241,785	

GREEN PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

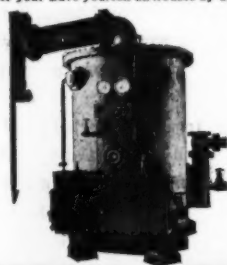
New York, February 6.—New York City wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts, etc.: Pork loins, 14@15c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 15c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; green rib bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; S. P. rib bellies, 11@12¼c.

Western prices as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; skinned shoulders, 11c.; boneless butts, 14½c.; Boston butts, 13c.; lean trimmings, 13c.; regular trimmings, 10c.; tenderloins, 28c.; spareribs, 10½c.; neck ribs, 3½c.; kidneys, 5½c.; livers, 3c.; tails, 7½c.; snouts, 6c.; ears, 4c.

Tierce goods: S. P. ribs, \$26@27; S. P. pig tails, \$20; S. P. pig tongues, 12½@13c.; S. P. pigs' heads, \$12 per tierce.

TANKWATER

There's money in it for others and there's money in it for you. Save yourself all trouble by using the



ZAREMBA PATENT EVAPORATOR

Build for Long Life, Hard Service and No Worry to its owner.

ZAREMBA CO. - Buffalo, N. Y.

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

Hartford City Paper Company

Hartford City, Indiana

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

44 REFRIGERATORS IN ONE HOTEL.

Among the features of the mammoth new Hotel Adelphia at Philadelphia, Pa., are forty-four refrigerators installed by the United Cork Companies, which are said to be as fine as anything in that line ever put in. The Philadelphia North American, describing these refrigerators for the layman, says:

"The forty-four refrigerators in the new hotel are positively proof against unwelcome visitors, and are thoroughly sanitary. They are built of solid cork, with an outside layer of concrete and an inside layer of smooth waterproof cement. Unlike the old-fashioned refrigerators, they do not contain board and paper and granulated cork air spaces. They have walls that are solid through and through.

"This new style of refrigerator was originated a few years ago. The makers claim them to be practically indestructible, with a higher degree of efficiency than any other type. They are positively sanitary. It is possible to obtain a very low temperature with a very small quantity of brine. This makes the operation of these refrigerators economical.

"Refrigerators are located in the basement grillroom of the hotel, in the main kitchen, main bar, banquet room and in the roof garden kitchen.

"The walls, of cork board, are eight inches thick. Cork for the cork board is imported from Spain and Portugal, where it is stripped from the cork trees, upon which it grows in the form of bark. It is ground up at the works of the United Companies, at Lyndhurst, N. J.; then compressed into board form by means of a powerful hydraulic press, and baked. It contains no foreign binder of any sort whatever."

REFRIGERATION WITHOUT ICE.

In view of the increasing difficulty of securing sanitary water supplies and the doubly serious problem of sanitary ice, the appearance on the American market of a little refrigerating machine, suitable for the family refrigerator, is of the greatest importance. This machine is of French origin, and has been in operation in that country for something like seven years. It is arranged so that it can be applied to any refrigerator, and in the larger sizes to a series of refrigerators, and produces temperatures lower than can be secured with ice, giving a dry cold and the better sanitary conditions that go therewith. At the same time the machine makes such actual ice as is required for table use and for drinks, and holds ready for instant use enough ice to take care of special requirements, such as making ice cream, etc.

The difficulties which have up to the present time stood in the way of sanitary household refrigeration have been the complication involved in the refrigerating machines available, and the danger involved in their complication. The cost of operation has also been a serious handicap. The appearance on the American market of the French machine referred to, the Audiffren-Singrun refrigerating machine, makes an advance in the art of refrigeration along original lines.

This machine is of interest to the small butcher as well as the householder, since it

is of even more value to him in his shop.

It is the invention of the Abbe Marcel Audiffren, a professor of physics at the former Catholic college at Epinal, France. The machine is so simple that as it is arranged for use in this country it is started or stopped by a single motion. There are but two bearings to be oiled. The machine makes less noise than does the motor which drives it. There is no possibility of any explosion due to the action of the machine. As the manufacturers put it, "If the operator turns on the water and power, the machine turns on the cold."

In appearance the Audiffren-Singrun refrigerating machine is practically a large dumb-bell with a pulley on the end. It consists of a shaft having a hollow drum on one end, another drum at the middle, and a pulley at the other end. The machine is carried in two bearings, the first being placed horizontally and the bearings being on each side of the drum at the middle of the shaft. When the machine is revolving in these bearings the end drum becomes cool and the drum at the middle becomes warm. Water is kept supplied to the middle drum to keep it from becoming too warm, and the cooling effect of the end drum is used to cool brine (common salt and water) which brine is then circulated through cooling coils which may be placed wherever it is convenient.

The machine operates by causing a liquid to evaporate in the drum at the end of the shaft, drawing the gas resulting from this evaporation in the middle drum through a passage in the shaft. In this middle drum the gas is compressed and returned to the liquid state after giving out its heat, and is then allowed to pass back to the end drum

the refrigerant and none can escape, so that this part of the apparatus is permanent. The oil is protected from oxidation and also from dirt, thus avoiding the two sources of deterioration of oil. Upon this fact, and upon the skillful design of the parts so that they are constantly subject to the most thorough lubrication, the life and success of the machine depend.

Refrigeration secured by these machines is applied to practical service by pumping the brine which has been cooled up to and



SMALL MACHINE ATTACHED TO REFRIGERATOR.

through the cooling surface which may be placed in the refrigerators to be cooled. Various designs of cooling surface have been developed for use with the machine, a number of which have been developed in this country in adapting the machine to the different conditions existing here.

The machine is also arranged so that it starts and stops automatically under the control of the temperatures in the refrigerator being cooled. In this way no power is wasted. When the requirement for refrigeration ceases the consumption of power and water is automatically cut off.

The ice which is made by these machines is made from the same supply from which the drinking water is drawn. As a result the ice may be placed directly in the water without any possibility of contamination and without the flat taste that distilled water ice has. This ice is invariably opaque, due to the salts and the air which all natural waters carry in solution. For almost all service, however, this opaqueness is of no importance, and when the reason for it is understood there is little objection to it.

There are in the neighborhood of a thousand of these machines in service in France and her colonies, and the American builders of the machines, the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, New York, have now several hundred in service in this country.

A MOTOR TRUCK RECORD.

Running uninterruptedly night and day since October 8, a four-ton Kissel-Kar truck owned by the National Cartage Company of Detroit, Mich., is out for a record. The truck is driven in three shifts of eight hours each in hauling steel for truss concrete work. The run is about a mile and a half, and the average weight hauled daily is about 79 tons. Not until early in January was a repair or adjustment necessary, and that was of minor consequence.



SHOWING EASE OF INSTALLATION.

through a second passage in the shaft to be re-evaporated and repeat its cycle of operation.

The working parts of the machine are hermetically sealed within the drums and are lubricated by a bath of oil, which together with the refrigerant is charged into the machine in the factory and remains permanently.

This feature of hermetically sealing and the permanence of both the lubricant and the refrigerant is the most striking thing about this machine. There is no breaking down of

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Allentown, Pa.—The Allentown Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Waynesboro, Va.—The Crystal Fount and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000. J. M. Coyner is president.

Chicago, Ill.—The Superior Pine Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$160,000, by J. S. Cheaneur, E. J. Kelly and E. K. Hand.

Chicago, Ill.—P. Brennan, T. W. Brennan and E. C. Andrews have incorporated the Independent Refrigerator Car Company with \$100,000 capital stock.

Chicago, Ill.—The Lake Warehouse and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by P. Brennan, T. W. Brennan and E. C. Andrews.

Bennington, Okla.—The Bennington Ice, Light and Power Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by H. C. Clark, W. S. Murphy and J. S. Dawson.

ICE NOTES.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The plant of the Merchants' Ice Company has been badly damaged by fire.

Hempstead, Tex.—R. A. Holiek, of Nava-sota, contemplates establishing a cold storage plant here.

Graham, Tex.—The Graham Mill and Elevator Company will erect a 15-ton ice plant to cost \$15,000.

Morgantown, W. Va.—R. A. Wilburn Company will erect a cold storage and ice cream plant to cost \$100,000.

Remington, Va.—The capital stock of the Remington Creamery Company has been increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Hurlock, Md.—The Jefferson-Holt Ice Company, Federalsburg, Md., has let contract to install 5 to 10-ton ice plant here.

St. Louis, Mo.—The American Wine Company has obtained a permit to erect a one-story refrigerating plant to cost \$20,000.

Ware, Mass.—Swift & Company have awarded contract for the installation of a refrigerating plant at its branch house here.

Bellaire, O.—Work on the remodeling of the ice plant of the United Dairy Company has been commenced. The capacity of the plant is to be increased.

Columbus, O.—Permission has been granted to the Franklin Brewing Company to erect a one-story ice house adjoining its plant in Cleveland avenue.

New Brunswick, N. J.—The new ice plant of the Arctic Ice Company, which is being erected here is fast nearing completion. The company expects to open for business around the latter part of March.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Quality Ice and Cold Storage Company, recently incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock, has purchased ice plant at Fourth and Oak streets. The company plans to enlarge and erect a cold storage plant.

REFRIGERATING PLANT EFFICIENCY.

By J. E. Phillips, Sherman, Tex.*

To obtain the most economical results in operating the refrigerating plant, we must diversify our efforts, not confining ourselves to any particular part of the power or refrigerating plant, but considering every detail of every part of the combined plant. What we are all after is to produce power as cheaply as possible and use as little of it as is necessary.

There is just about as much to be gained in the average ice plant by using just as little power as is necessary, as there is by making it cheap. It is this combination that counts for efficiency.

The engineer is just as important a factor

*Read before the Practical Refrigerating Engineers' Association, Dallas, Tex.

in the power and refrigeration field as the machinery. The machinery, to operate economically, must be of the right design, and to know when it is operating economically, and keep it operating economically, requires the services of an efficient engineer.

The writer will not discuss the cost of producing power in this paper, but will endeavor to point out some of the unnecessary and avoidable losses that should everlastingly be combatted.

The old time saying, and a true one, "that there is more to be saved in the boiler room than in the engine room of the average power plant," can equally be applied to the ice tank of ammonia evaporator of the refrigerating plant. The ammonia evaporator fills the same identical place in the refrigerating plant as does the boiler in the power plant. The analogy between the heat engine and the refrigerating machine is this: The steam engine receives heat from the boiler, converts part of it into mechanical work in the engine cylinder, and throws away the difference in the condenser or atmosphere.

The ammonia in the compression refrigerating machine receives heat from the brine tank or cold room, and receives an additional amount of heat from the mechanical work done in the compressor cylinder and throws away the sum in the condenser.

The efficiency of the steam engine is work done, divided by heat received from the boiler. The efficiency of the refrigerating machine equals heat received from the brine tank or cold room, divided by heat required to do the work in the compressor cylinder.

In the refrigerating plant the pressure in the condenser should be kept as low as possible, the limit depending upon the temperature and quantity of available water, and the back pressure or suction pressure should be kept as high as possible, the limit depending upon the fixed temperature to be maintained in the brine tank, narrow limits between these pressures being as important to the efficiency of the refrigerating plant as wide ones are to that of the steam plant, in which the economy increases with the range between the boiler and condenser pressures.

ICE HANDLING MACHINERY

FOR

PACKERS

For Natural and Manufactured

ICE PLANTS

Economical—Efficient

Let Us Recommend
the Proper Equipment
for Your Needs

ICE TOOLS

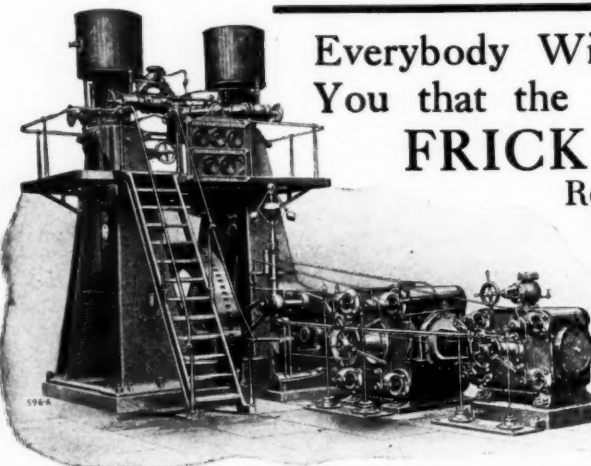
Large Variety
Large Stock
Send for
1913 Catalog

Gifford Wood Co.

HUDSON, N. Y.

Boston, Mass.

Chicago, Ill.



Everybody Will Tell
You that the
FRICK

Refrigerating
Machine is
the best you
can buy—
everything
considered.
Let us get
better ac-
quainted.

Send for our Catalogue on Refrigeration—It may be our Ammonia Fitting Catalogue is what you need. No matter what you require for refrigeration you can get it quick from

FRICK COMPANY :: Waynesboro, Pa.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Joseph S. Wernig Transfer Co.
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Campbell Co.
CINCINNATI: The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintias.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, 7th and Magnolia Sts.
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Helmsdorf.
NEWARK: Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Ranta.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Haslach Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Supply Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

To obtain the highest suction or back pressure within the limit of the temperature to be maintained within the brine, depends upon the method of applying the cooling effect of ammonia; and this general principle can be borne out as giving the best results for the least square feet of pipe surface used in the refrigerator; rapid circulation of the brine and have as much ammonia liquid, and as little ammonia gas, in contact with the cooling coils, as possible. The reason for this is that gas transmits heat only about one-thirtieth as fast as liquid. The best refrigerator of today is the shell type brine cooler, where the liquid ammonia boils in contact with pipes through which the brine to be cooled is rapidly circulated.

In the writer's opinion, the nearest approach to the above mentioned brine cooler is the so-called flooded system. Its greatest disadvantage is that it does not have a quick enough liberating surface for the vapors of evaporation.

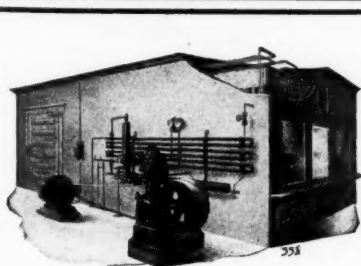
To obtain the lowest condenser or discharge pressure within the limit of the temperature and quantity of available water supply, depends upon the design of the condenser and the effective application of the cooling water. Recently condensers have been invented by Louis Block and Mr. Shipley, wherein sufficient condensed ammonia is retained to absorb the incoming gases, the absorption of heat being direct between the liquid ammonia within the pipes and the water flowing over the same. Both of these condensers are said to be very effective, and that there is only a few degrees difference between the temperature of the liquid ammonia leaving the condenser and the initial temperature of the cooling water; consequently, a low discharge pressure.

The volumetric efficiency of the compressor is the ratio of the weight of ammonia pumped to the amount calculated from the piston displacement, and depends upon the amount of clearance, area of inlet and discharge valves, and the condition of gas entering the cylinder, whether dry, saturated or superheated; also the provisions made for the taking care of cylinder heating due to compression.

The proper insulation of the various parts of the refrigerating plant plays no small part in making it efficient. The refrigerating tanks, the cold rooms, the brine pipes, the ammonia, suction lines between the refrigerators and compressors, the liquid ammonia pipes and liquid receiver—in fact, everything that is colder than the surrounding atmosphere, should be properly insulated.

To avoid depression in pressure between the ammonia evaporators and the compressor, the suction lines should be amply large.

Having the above-mentioned parts of the proper design, it only remains for the engineer to keep them in proper form to give the most efficient performance. By keeping the interior and exterior surfaces of the evaporator and condenser perfectly clean, and by the intelligent use of the indicator and the thermometer, the power necessary to produce a ton of ice will be the minimum.



1913 A Record Breaker

As builders of Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery, we broke all records last year in the number of machines sold and total tonnage.

701 YORK Machines, having a total capacity of 13,548 tons of refrigeration per 24 hours is the record for 1913.

York Plants lack nothing that other plants possess, while our complete line enables you to select the type of Plant best suited to meet your local conditions.

Write us for Information and Prices.

York Manufacturing Co.
York, Pa.

Branches in all Principal Cities

The correct estimated value of A Refrigerator Door and Window — is service

1st—Efficiency
2nd—Strength and Durability

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO., HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND, products combine and recommend to the trained and untrained eye, unexaggerated ability to perform its work and to stand up to its place.

The construction object is in defiance to the

SLAM BANG LABORERS
"DISABLE ME IF YOU CAN"

HINGES AND FASTENERS weigh 60 lbs. to the set.

The doors and Windows work as easily as the front Door on your dwelling.

They will not leak.

Refrigerator Door and Frame and Windows mean shipped complete ready to set in the opening.

We guarantee our "AD" statements.

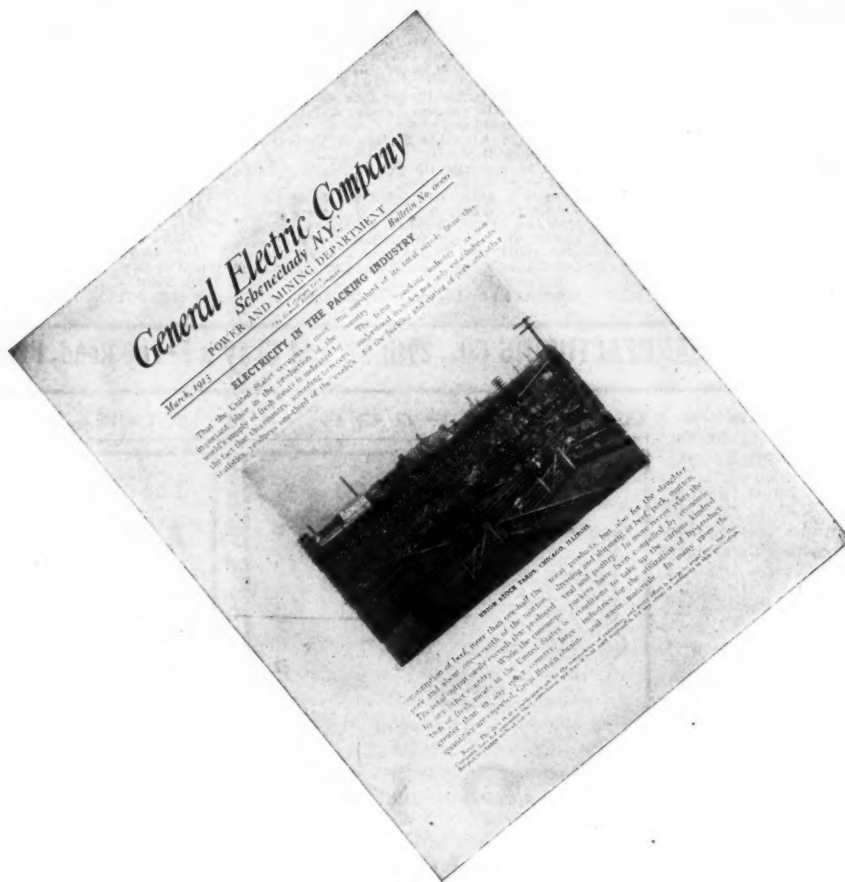
We believe a big part of our success is due to pleasing our patrons.

We are the sole manufacturers of the "NO EQUAL" DOOR with round jams so popular with the packing trade.

Our Revolving Ice Cream Door is a success for its purpose.

Our Ice Doors and Chutes do all that is required.

Jones Cold Store Door Co.
Hagerstown, Md., U.S.A.



Why Electric Power Pays in Every Department

Send for copy of new bulletin "Electricity in the Packing Industry" which shows the advantages which have resulted from installing G-E motors and controllers in representative packing plants.

The illustrations showing G-E motor applications were taken at Cudahy Packing Co., Calumet, Ind., and Los Angeles, Cal.; Chas. Wolff Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.; Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O.; Standard Sausage Co., Chicago, Ill.; Beechnut Packing Co., Canajoharie, N. Y.; Armour & Co., Chicago; Western Packing Co., Denver, Colo.; Hass Bros. Packing Co., Crichton, Ala.; John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.; North Packing & Provision Co., Somerville, Mass.; John P. Squires & Co., East Cambridge, Mass., and Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

There are good reasons for the repeat orders constantly received for G-E motors from packers. Our bulletin will give them. Send for your copy.

General Electric Company

Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boise, Idaho
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Butte, Mont.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Cleveland, Ohio
Columbus, Ohio
Davenport, Iowa
Dayton, Ohio
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Elmira, N. Y.
Erie, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World
General Office: Schenectady, N. Y.
ADDRESS NEAREST OFFICE

Jacksonville, Fla.
Joplin, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.
Keokuk, Iowa
Knoxville, Tenn.
Los Angeles, Cal.



Louisville, Ky.
Madison, Wis.
Mattoon, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Nashville, Tenn.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
Omaha, Neb.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Ore.
Providence, R. I.
Richmond, Va.
Rochester, N. Y.

Salt Lake City, Utah
San Francisco, Cal.
St. Louis, Mo.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Seattle, Wash.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Mass.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Toledo, Ohio
Washington, D. C.
Youngstown, Ohio

For Texas, Oklahoma and Arizona business refer to Southwest General Electric Company (formerly Hobson Electric Co.)—Dallas, El Paso, Houston and Oklahoma City. For Canadian business refer to Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Irregular—Breaking on the Stock Statement—Unexpected Stock Gains—Hog Movement Maintained—Product Prices Rally.

The feature in the market for hog products during the past week was the statement of stocks given out on Monday, showing unexpectedly heavy gains during the month of January in lard and ribs; the change in the stock of pork was not important, but lard gained 22,464 tierces and ribs gained 9,101,000 pounds. The total gain in all meats was 28,000,000 pounds and the present stock is 16,000,000 pounds in excess of last year.

The figures for the Chicago stocks compare as follows:

	Jan. 31, '14	Dec. 31, '13	Jan. 31, '13
Pork, new, bbls.....	7,506	8,947	6,771
Pork, old bbls.....	2,037	3,532	9,066
Pork, other, bbls.....	42,655	38,143	48,295
Lard, new, tes.....	73,241	38,738	18,581
Lard, old, tes.....	21,645	32,794	.....
Lard, other, tes.....	17,976	18,553	14,997
Short ribs, lbs.....	17,234,634	8,132,791	3,825,501
Total meats, lbs.....	112,359,590	86,245,563	96,230,963

For the month of January the total stock of lard increased 22,464 tierces, against an increase of 3,456 tierces in January last year; total stock of pork increased 1,666 barrels against an increase of 12,172 last year; ribs increased 9,101,343 pounds against an increase last year of 1,576,477 and total meats

gained 26,111,027 pounds against an increase of 22,430,862 in January, 1913.

Hog product stocks of all kinds at Chicago as of February 1 are placed at 160,661,000 pounds against 126,488,000 on January 1, and 109,964,000 on February 1 last year.

Not only did the Chicago stock of lard show a large gain, but there was a heavy gain in the world's stocks, the gain being 42,329 tierces compared with an increase last year of 11,368 tierces, and the present total is 284,243 tierces compared with 164,624 tierces last year.

The Government statement of the hog product exports for the month of December and for the calendar year made a rather interesting showing. The figures in pounds compared as follows:

	Dec. 12	Year 1913	Year 1912
Bacon, lbs.....	19,333,000	210,000,000	188,048,000
Hams & S'lders, lbs.	12,521,000	157,160,000	168,687,000
Pork, pkld, etc., lbs.	4,134,000	45,688,000	52,497,000
Lard, lbs.....	48,090,000	599,787,000	470,753,000

The effect of the monthly product stock statement was to bring considerable selling pressure into the market, and a rather quick decline in product prices, following which there was some recovery. The idea seemed to be that while the effect of the January packing was adverse as to values, in view of the accumulation in stock, there was but

limited probability of the movement continuing heavy, and therefore the large accumulations would be needed as the season advanced. Claim was made that the recent Government statement of farm animals indicated conclusively a decrease in supplies later, and that therefore any accumulation in stock at present was a desirable feature, to guard against these later requirements.

Considerable attention was paid to the movement of cattle and hogs during the past month, and the average weights. The average weight of hogs during the past week was 220 pounds, while the average weight for the month of January was three pounds heavier than during February, but ten pounds lighter than in January last year. The average weight of cattle was 996 pounds for the month, compared with 997 pounds in December and 1,002 pounds last year. The cattle receipts for the month were 216,499 compared with 240,294 a year ago. The total stockyard movement of all stock was 22,736 cars compared with 26,800 cars in December and 25,111 cars in January last year.

There seemed to be quite a wide difference of opinion as to the immediate situation and the market possibilities. The demand for product is not heavy, as witnessed by the accumulation in stocks during the past month. In view of this accumulation, the in-and-out movement at Chicago is quite an interesting one. The receipts of cut meats for the month were, in round numbers, 12,000,000

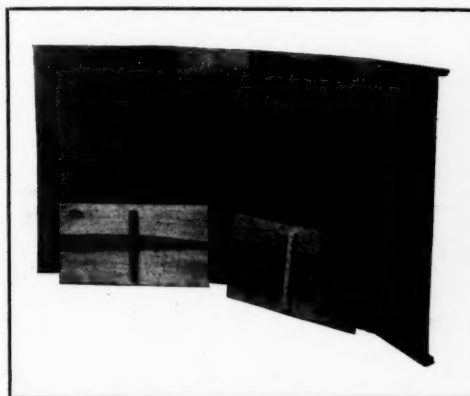
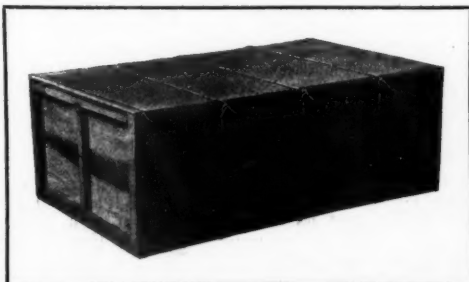
The Packers' Problem

is to

SAVE BOX WEIGHT

Our Solution—WIRE BOUND BOXES

Our customers are saving from 30-50% in weight over the old style nailed box and have proven by test that *you can save 15-20% on the Gross Weight of your shipments.*



WHAT WOULD BE YOUR SAVING PER YEAR?

Let us figure on your requirements

CHICAGO MILL AND LUMBER COMPANY

Wire Bound Dep't.

Chicago

pounds against 11,000,000 last year, and the receipts of lard were 6,000,000 pounds against 5,000,000. The out-shipments were 46,000,000 pounds of cut meats against 37,000,000 a year ago, and of lard 20,000,000 pounds against 21,000,000. With such figures as these, the increase in stocks is a little surprising, showing that the general distribution was restricted, possibly, by the price.

A comparison of prices with a year ago shows that at present lard is about half a cent a pound higher, ribs over a cent a pound more, and pork is about \$2 per barrel over a year ago. The price for livestock is about 75c. per 100 above a year ago on hogs. This advance in prices is undoubtedly due to the belief in a lighter supply, but the actual packing of hogs so far this season has been in excess of last year, and product stocks have accumulated rapidly, and are in excess of last year.

LARD.—The market continues quiet, with

prices only about steady. The market eased off on the large Western stocks and has rallied slowly with contracts. City steam, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Middle West, \$10.75@10.85; Western, \$11; refined, Continent, \$11.50; South American, \$12; Brazil, kegs, \$13; compound lard, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{3}{4}$.

PORK.—Prices continue steady on all grades, but demand is very quiet and the market is almost featureless. Mess is quoted \$23.50@24; clear, \$20.25@22; family, \$24@26.

BEEF.—The market was again dull, but steady. Trading is in limited amounts, with the market firmly held. Family, \$19@20; mess, \$17.75@18.75; packet, \$18@19; extra India mess, \$28@30.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the lard stocks held in Europe and afloat on February 1, to which are added the estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1914. Feb. 1.	1914. Jan. 1.	1913. Jan. 1.	1913. Feb. 1.	1912. Feb. 1.	1911. Feb. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	26,500	17,500	10,000	9,000	21,000	6,500
Other British ports.....	29,000	22,000	16,000	15,000	21,000	8,000
Hamburg.....	8,000	12,000	5,000	7,000	18,000	4,000
Bremen.....	2,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	2,500	2,500
Berlin.....	5,000	8,000	1,000	700	4,500	2,500
Baltic ports.....	13,500	12,000	7,500	7,000	17,500	7,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim...	500	1,500	500	2,000	2,000	500
Antwerp.....	1,500	1,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	2,000
French ports.....	4,500	4,000	4,500	3,500	3,500	1,000
Italian and Spanish ports.....	500	500	500	500	1,500	500
Total in Europe.....	91,500	80,000	48,000	48,200	94,500	35,000
Afloat for Europe.....	55,000	45,000	55,000	60,000	45,000	45,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	146,500	125,000	103,000	108,200	139,500	80,000
Chicago prime steam.....	94,876	71,532	21,455	18,971	93,132	9,252
Chicago other kinds.....	17,976	18,556	9,057	14,997	18,757	9,701
East St. Louis.....	None	150	500	500	1,500	None
Kansas City.....	7,193	6,905	7,120	5,794	11,630	5,568
Omaha.....	4,972	6,408	4,839	5,021	5,377	2,909
Midwaukee.....	4,446	5,979	1,323	1,766	11,605	1,458
South St. Joseph.....	8,280	7,384	5,962	9,375	12,948	2,765
Total tierces.....	284,243	241,914	153,256	164,624	294,440	111,653

*Estimated. Increase January, 1914, 42,329. Increase January, 1913, 11,368.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, January 29, 1914, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Bbls.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Bacon and Butter. Boxes.	Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tns. and Pkgs.
Cedric, Liverpool.....	650	415	3041	60	107	617	3300	
Campania, Liverpool.....			1074		10	450	1846	
Bovic, Liverpool.....	250		2951	70	103	1497	4305	
Minnewaska, London.....	525	332	231			165	6953	
St. Louis, Southampton.....			340			125	2625	
Idaho, Hull.....	633	15	1136		15	660	9479	
Titian, Manchester.....	925		134			645	9790	
Chicago City, Bristol.....			293		35		4890	
Columbia, Glasgow.....	500		1139	50	125	110	1025	
Neckar, Bremen.....								
Noordam, Rotterdam.....	9393	600	75			617	7767	
Manhattan, Antwerp.....	15014	125						
Vaderland, Antwerp.....	8264		470		75	393	4890	
Niagara, Havre.....	1100	100				105		
La Savoie, Havre.....					15	25	250	
St. Laurent, Bordeaux.....	5492	85					918	
Madonna, Marseilles.....	1190	100				40		
Coniston, Lisbon.....								
Perugia, Mediterranean.....		125	330			110	250	
Kais. Fr. Joseph I, Mediterranean.....		2895				3	700	
Cincinnati, Mediterranean.....		125						
Belvedere, Mediterranean.....	199	1730					40	
San Guglielmo, Mediterranean.....		400					375	
Total.....	41935	8915	332 11214		180	485	5562	50403

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 4.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13@13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13@13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Skinless Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ @13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ @13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Jan. 31, 1914, with comparisons:

To—	Week ending Jan. 31, 1914.	Week ending Feb. 1, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to Jan. 31, 1914.
United Kingdom.....	420	318	4,480
Continent.....	479	310	2,590
So. & Cen. Am.....	435	247	3,772
West Indies.....	1,547	915	13,341
Br. No. Am. Col.....	704		7,560
Other countries.....	15		225
Total.....	3,600	1,790	31,968

	Week ending Jan. 31, 1914.	Week ending Feb. 1, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to Jan. 31, 1914.
United Kingdom.....	8,276,250	5,070,059	81,152,150
Continent.....	893,875	49,450	6,501,550
So. & Cen. Am.....	88,000	44,600	1,521,775
West Indies.....	382,400	211,975	2,306,625
Br. No. Am. Col.....			61,800
Other countries.....		3,600	2,000
Total.....	9,640,525	6,179,675	91,545,900

	Week ending Jan. 31, 1914.	Week ending Feb. 1, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to Jan. 31, 1914.
United Kingdom.....	7,222,984	4,445,450	70,572,478
Continent.....	3,466,934	7,372,600	46,582,933
So. & Cen. Am.....	1,077,736	701,600	5,297,214
West Indies.....	462,506	588,750	5,951,208
Br. No. Am. Col.....	9,755	6,940	193,693
Other countries.....	32,250	2,900	214,400
Total.....	12,272,153	13,118,240	128,811,968

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,550	4,359,900	5,457,448
Boston.....	280	3,068,625	2,394,705
Philadelphia.....	15	25,000	
Baltimore.....		374,000	1,545,000
New Orleans.....	755		1,545,000
St. John, N. B.....		108,000	2,028,000
Halifax.....		510,000	29,000
Portland, Me.....		1,165,000	240,000
Total week.....	3,600	9,640,525	12,272,153
Previous week.....	2,558	7,039,475	9,402,000
Two weeks ago.....	2,758	8,040,750	11,443,329
Cor. week last y'r.....	1,790	6,179,675	13,180,240

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '13, to Jan. 31, '14.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.....	6,393,600	5,994,200	Inc. 399,400
Meats, lbs.....	91,545,900	82,838,900	Inc. 8,707,000
Lard, lbs.....	128,811,968	138,647,609	Dec. 9,835,683

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per ton.	Glasgow. Per ton.	Hamburg. Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce.....	20/	22/6	@29c.
Oil Cake.....	12c.	15c.	@14c.
Bacon.....	20/	22/6	@29c.
Lard, tierces.....	20/	22/6	@29c.
Cheese.....	25/	30/	@50c.
Canned meats.....	20/	22/6	@29c.
Butter.....	30/	30/	@50c.
Tallow.....	20/	22/6	@29c.
Pork, per barrel.....	20/	22/6	@29c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The week has been uninteresting as far as actual business is concerned, and prices have not changed in consequence. Some houses contend that it is more difficult to dispose of stuff, yet the production is not heavy enough to result in lower levels. It is steadfastly maintained in certain quarters that as long as the price of meats continues high there can be no abundance of animal fats. Evidently users of tallow will continue their hand-to-mouth buying, and thus far a better sentiment in business quarters generally has failed to have pronounced influence. The foreign situation is not a vital factor just now, although there are frequently rumors of important sales of foreign stuff to come here. Australia is mentioned in this matter. Conservative interests, on the other hand, have expressed the opinion that no heavy importations of fats are imminent. The London auction sales resulted in 1,101 casks being sold, of 1,692 offered; prices unchanged to 3d decline. Inasmuch as foreign vegetable stuffs have been heavy of late, it has not been easy to interest European concerns in our tallow. Prime City Tallow was quoted at 6½¢. asked, toward the close of the week, and City Specials at 7½¢.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market was somewhat firmer, with holders asking as high as 9¼¢. The undertone at the West is firm. Compound lard interests were reported as showing more interest. Some inedible foreign oleo stearine sold at about 8c. according to reports circulated.

OLEO OIL.—The trading this week has been quiet, with prices showing very little change. Demand abroad is quiet, but offerings have been fairly well held. Extras are quoted at New York at 9¼¢, and 57 florins at Rotterdam.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GREASE.—The market has been quiet and fairly steady for good greases. Demand is moderate, but there is no surplus of offerings. Low grades are dull and barely steady. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5¼¢ @ 6¼¢; bone, 5¼¢ @ 6¼¢; house, 5¼¢ @ 6¼¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is quiet and steady. Foreign supplies show a little steadier tone and offerings of copra are not heavy. The hardening process on competing oils is

having some effect on the demand. Speculative operators who sold some time ago are reported to have bought considerable oil recently. Cochin, 11½¢ @ 12c.; arrival, 10¼¢ @ 11c.; Ceylon, 10¼¢ @ 10½¢; shipment, 10¢ @ 10½¢.

CORN OIL.—The market is quiet and a little easier, with more moderate demand. Prices quoted at \$6.50 @ 6.60 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is quiet and nominally firm. Spot is quoted at 6¼¢ @ 7c.

PALM OIL.—The demand has been fair recently and the tone is firm. Manufacturers are showing a little more interest and demand is giving some indications of improvement. Prime red spot, 6¼¢ @ 7c.; to arrive, 6½¢ @ 6¾¢; Lagos, spot, 7½¢ @ 7¾¢; to arrive, 7½¢; palm kernel, 10¼¢ @ 10½¢; shipment, 10¢ @ 10¼¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices are steady for all grades, but with quiet trade. For 20 cold test, 96 @ 98c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80 @ 82c.; prime, 68c.; low grade, off yellow, 62c.

FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON IMPORTS.

Imports of fresh beef into the port of New York for the past week amounted to 6,372 quarters, compared to 5,832 quarters last week and 14,411 quarters two weeks ago. This week's arrivals was all chilled beef, of which 3,464 quarters came direct from South America. The balance was via England.

Imports of frozen mutton during the week included 1,578 carcasses of mutton from Argentina.

Besides the beef imported in quarters the week's receipts included 14 tierces of beef hams direct from South America, and 4,412 cases of canned meats via Europe. There were also 43 cases of stearine and 10 cases of bladders and weasands from South America.

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending January 31, 1914, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York.....	—	—	—
From Boston.....	—	—	—
From Philadelphia.....	—	—	—
From Baltimore.....	—	—	—
From Montreal.....	—	—	—
Total.....	—	—	—
Total last week.....	—	—	—

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, February 4, 1914:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 128,786 lbs.; Abo, Russia, 12,962 lbs.; Belize, British Honduras, 108 lbs.; Bristol, England, 42,773 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,958 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 64,224 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 72,323 lbs.; Hull, England, 136,617 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 767 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,367 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 26,055 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,736,850 lbs.; London, England, 12,965 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 46,829 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 51,397 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 22,825 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 3,282 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 10,815 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 26,086 lbs.; Stockton, England, 9,790 lbs.; Teneriffe, Canary Islands, 1,500 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 6,000 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 600 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 51,625 lbs.; Bristol, England, 12,904 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 2,566 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 1,124 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 2,435 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,254 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,688 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,336 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 16,373 lbs.; Hull, England, 225,964 lbs.; Jeremie, Haiti, 406 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,555 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 1,529 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,109,087 lbs.; London, England, 12,000 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 2,849 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 6,948 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,497 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 724 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 1,169 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,292 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 14,060 lbs.; Southampton, England, 80,234 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 2,800 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,258 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 3,628 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 633 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 714 lbs.

LARD.—Amsterdam, Holland, 18,480 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 701,322 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 36,324 lbs.; Accra, Africa, 21,453 lbs.; Bristol, England, 201,600 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 133,175 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 7,700 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 10,673 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 90,358 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,300 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 11,814 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,753 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 6,362 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 3,400 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 31,407 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 7,806 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 3,750 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 4,050 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 6,200 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 13,125 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 43,683 lbs.; Havre, France, 163,604 lbs.; Hull, England, 374,762 lbs.; Jeremie, Haiti, 21,174 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 210,400 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,843 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 2,521 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,079,921 lbs.; London, England, 606,160 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 33,754 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 29,916 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 3,240 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 167,300 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 18,258 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 1,840 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I.,

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

2,134 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 29,327 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 51,234 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 5,500 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,331,177 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 365,688 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 11,842 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 9,221 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 7,832 lbs.; Southampton, England, 302,100 lbs.; Swansea, Wales, 2,800 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 4,336 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 2,552 lbs.; Teneriffe, Canary Islands, 5,600 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 2,366 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 19,250 lbs.; W. Hartlepool, England, 59,374 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Bordeaux, France, 148 gals.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 30 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 131 bbls.; Corinto, Peru, 10 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 14 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 25 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 43 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 75 bbls.; Havre, France, 3 bbls.; Jeremie, Haiti, 59 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 92 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 160 bbls., 60 tes.; London, England, 15 bbls.; Macoris, S. D., 49 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 58 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 233 bbls., 35 tes.; Port Antonio, W. I., 46 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 64½ bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 544 bbls., 25 tes.; St. Thomas, W. I., 14 bbls.; Turks Island, W. I., 5½ bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 108 pa.; Buenos Ayres, A. R., 10 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, February 4, 1914:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 155 bbls.; Accra, Africa, 10 bbls.; Amsterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 50 tes.; Belize, British Honduras, 4 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 19 bbls.; Carnito, Peru, 40 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 14 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 8 bbls., 25 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 20 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 127 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 11 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 bbls.; Havre, France, 62 bbls.; Jeremie, Haiti, 8 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 35 bbls., 8 tes.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 20 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 400 tes.; Nassau, W. I., 56 bbls.; Panama, Panama, 15 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 11 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 10½ bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 21 tes., 54 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 75 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 249 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 6 bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 220,572 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 10,214 lbs.; London, England, 12,010 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 58,549 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,584 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 415 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 100 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 50 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 75 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 17 tes.; London, England, 150 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,390 tes.; Smyrna, Turkey, 130 tes.; Stockholm, Sweden, 100 tes.; Southampton, England, 25 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Belize, British Honduras, 2,500 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 22,950 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 3,600 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,100 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,437 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,000 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,100 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,940 lbs.; Hull, England, 30,540 lbs.; Jeremie, Haiti, 1,300 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 6,120 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 1,286 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,580 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 15,050 lbs.

TALLOW.—Barbados, W. I., 1,760 lbs.; London, England, 98,921 lbs.; Moscow, Russia, 21,696 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 2,025 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 25,653 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 670 pa.; Hull, England, 129 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Amsterdam, Holland, 150 pa.; Bordeaux, France, 100 cs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 115 pa.; Corinto, Peru, 9 pa.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 120 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 42 pa.; Liverpool, England, 234 cs.;

*Make the Husband smile
and the Children happy by getting
that Can of*



"PROGRESS" COOKING OIL
and **LOUISVILLE SALAD OIL**

*and prepare
their dinner with it.*

YOUR GROCER HAS THEM — INSIST ON NO OTHER.

NEVER
accept a substitute but insist upon the
LEADER of them all in the
frying, seasoning, shortening and Salad line.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
Louisville, Ky.

FLOYD & K STS.

CABLE ADDRESS "COTTON OIL"

London, England, 326 pa.; Nassau, W. I., 471 pa.; Port of Spain, W. I., 183 cs.; Punta Arenas, Chile, 28 pa.; Singapore, Straits Settlements, 42 cs.; Southampton, England, 50 cs., 100 pa.; Trieste, Austria, 10 pkg.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 4, 1914.—There is considerable more activity in animal ammoniates, Southern buyers having waked up to the fact that the season for shipments is nearly over, and orders have been quite liberal, resulting in an advance to \$3.15 and 10c., with possibly a few sales 2½c. above this on regular tankage, and \$3.30 @ 3.32½ for blood, for prompt and early March shipment.

Several of the larger producers have been holding off, waiting for this advance, and have sold up to about their capacity, and the offerings now are limited, even at these prices, as other producers are utilizing the bulk of their present output for their own branch commercial factories in the South and are, therefore, unable to quote for prompt or reasonably near shipment. Indications point to a record use of fertilizers in the South this season, and probabilities are that all available stocks will be wanted for the next two months at very full prices.

Producers of lower grade ammoniates have also advanced their prices sharply, 8 and 25 per cent. tankage being quoted up to \$3.10 and 10c., and other low grades advanced about \$1 per ton, with offerings limited. Hoof meal and concentrate are practically sold out,

as far as Chicago producers are concerned. There are some few lots of concentrate still at packing points, but these will probably be quickly cleaned up. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, February 5.—Latest market quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.50@1.65 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.80 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¼@ 2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@ 1¾c. per lb.; silicex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate of soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks 1½c., and in bbls., 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4¼c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 4¼@4½c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 6¾@7c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 7¾c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7¾c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 10½@10¾c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 85@ 87c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¾@8c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10¼@10½c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 11@12c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.30@7.40c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.50 @ 6.60 per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6¾@7c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6½c. per lb.; house grease, 6¼@6½c. per lb.; brown grease, 6@ 6¼c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9½@10c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.

FAT-MEN

ALL GRADES OF
ANIMAL
AND
VEGETABLE
FATS

STERNE & SON CO.

JUST BROKERS
Postal Telegraph Building
Chicago

STEARINS - OILS - TALLOW - GREASE - FERTILIZER MATERIALS

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Market Quiet—Prices Held Fairly Well—
Crude Mills Refuse to Sell Much Oil—
Consumers Still Stubborn—Lard Irregular.**

Neither side gained an advantage during the past week, judging by fluctuations which took place in the local cotton oil future market. There was a backing and filling tendency of prices, very little, if any aggressive-ness, and a minimum net change in quotations. Speculation has halted, and the disposition in all quarters is to await the outcome of the struggle between the consumers of oil and southern holders. It has been quite evident that mills are not easily disturbed, and this is held mainly accountable for the maintenance of values notwithstanding paucity of orders from the consuming trade.

With remarkable persistency, claim is made that cotton oil is being used sparingly, both in domestic and foreign quarters. Ordinarily this would be reflected in a downward trend of values, unless the oil was not actually available. Such statements, dwelling on the disinterestedness of consumers, have been published at very frequent intervals, but they have been ignored or lightly considered. Owners of oil steadfastly assert that the quantity crushed is under the general suppo-

sition, and that the aggregate amount being used is larger than admitted. If the hand-to-mouth buying is really without effect, as far as vitally altering the total consumption of oil is concerned, mills might enjoy further success in their holding for higher prices, but actual statistics show that the exports so far this season are significantly under those to this time a year ago. This reflects to an important degree the substitution of other oils, and while it is not thought in unbiased quarters that this policy has been resorted to so often by American users, the assumption is that the comparatively high levels which have been asked and paid have been somewhat of a restrictive factor on the home absorption. Meanwhile, the mills have demonstrated that sacrifices would not be made and when obdurate users entered the market for even light supplies, the payment of higher prices was entailed.

The report had been current (later denied) that certain large refiners who have been out of sympathy with high prices for cotton oil have finally altered their market position. Definite information was not obtainable for several days, but the gossip was that these interests had become impressed with the ability of southern holders to keep their supplies from the market, irrespective of the

size. Another claim was that there were indications of a marked revival in the foreign inquiry for cotton oil, but most authorities deny the existence of any but a quiet inquiry emanating from the other side.

Speculative operations are not deserving of much comment at this stage. Neither the south nor the west has bought many additional contracts. There may, in fact, have been scattered selling of late for these sections, but no undue pressure came upon the market from any source. The absence of hedge selling emphasized the limited crude oil offerings or suggested the prevalence of an actual demand for stuff commensurate with the quantity for sale. Changes in the lard market still command a great deal of attention, although at no time has it really seemed as though the position of compound lard was seriously jeopardized by a prospective decline in the hog-lard market. The discount for the substitute is very attractive, and while a moderate break in the western list might result in confusion and temporary unsettled conditions, it is far from certain that the consumption of the cheaper product will be curtailed to an alarming degree. Students of the situation adhere to their previously expressed views that the compound lard channels and other channels which call for medium to high-grade cotton oil have had

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

**Cottonseed
Products.**

OIL, LINTERS,
CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

**GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED**

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

as much as during the preceding year, when values were materially lower. The diminution in consumption is apparently confined almost entirely to the lower grades.

More advices have come to hand dwelling on the scarcity of good cottonseed in the western sections of the cotton area, and also in parts of the central belt. These dispatches have caused a slight modification, at least, in the views of those interests who have been laboring under the assumption that the cotton area for this coming year would be greatly augmented. Apart from this feature, the reports of shortage in good seed may partly explain the tenacity of seed holders and the high prices for seed, not to mention the yielding quality of the seed. Of course the difficulty in securing choice seed is not a general complaint through the cotton belt. In the east and southeast, where the crop was large, there are probably normal supplies, and a sufficient number of reports have been published from these sections telling of moderately good crushing results to constitute a counterbalancing factor.

Closing prices, Saturday, January 31, 1914.—Spot, \$7.07@7.20; February, \$7.10@7.15; March, \$7.18@7.19; April, \$7.23@7.29; May, \$7.38@7.39; June, \$7.46@7.49; July, \$7.57@7.58; August, \$7.67@7.70; September, \$7.73@7.75. Futures closed at unchanged to 2 decline. Sales were: February, 300, \$7.10; March, 900, \$7.18@7.17; May, 700, \$7.38; July, 100, \$7.56; August, 100, \$7.67. Total sales, 2,100 barrels. Good off, \$6.85@7.15; off, \$6.95; reddish off, \$6.30@6.60; winter, \$7.20@8; summer, \$7.20@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6@6.07; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, February 2, 1914.—Spot, \$7@7.20; February, \$7.09@7.15; March, \$7.17@7.19; April, \$7.24@7.29; May, \$7.36@7.37; June, \$7.45@7.49; July, \$7.55@7.56; August, \$7.66@7.68; September, \$7.72@7.74. Futures closed at 1 advance to 2 decline. Sales were: March, 1,200, \$7.20@7.18; May, 300, \$7.39@7.37; July, 600, \$7.56@7.55; August, 100, \$7.66; September, 500, \$7.75@7.73. Total sales, 2,700 barrels. Good off, \$6.85@7.15; off, \$6.80@6.95; reddish off, \$6.30@6.65; winter, \$7.20@8; summer, \$7.20@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6@6.07; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, February 3, 1914.—Spot, \$7@7.12; February, \$7.09@7.12; March, \$7.13@7.15; April, \$7.20@7.24; May, \$7.31@7.32; June, \$7.37@7.42; July, \$7.52@7.53; August, \$7.64@7.65; September, \$7.66@7.71. Futures closed at unchanged to 8 decline. Sales were: February, 100, \$7.10; March, 2,800, \$7.16@7.14; May, 1,100, \$7.36@7.31; July, 2,100, \$7.56@7.53. Total sales, 6,100 barrels. Good off, \$6.75@7; off, \$6.80@6.95; reddish off, \$6.30@6.65; winter, \$7.25@7.80; summer, \$7.20@7.70; prime crude, S. E., \$5.93@6; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, February 4, 1914.—Spot, \$7.05@7.12; February, \$7.07@7.09; March, \$7.13@7.14; April, \$7.22@7.27; May, \$7.33@7.34; June, \$7.40@7.43; July, \$7.53@7.55; August, \$7.63@7.67; September, \$7.71@7.75. Futures closed at 2 decline to 5 advance. Sales were: February, 400, \$7.09@7.08; March, 1,700, \$7.14@7.11; May, 1,000, \$7.33@7.31; June, 200, \$7.40; July, 3,200, \$7.55@7.51; September, 209, \$7.74@7.73. Total sales, 6,700 barrels. Good off, \$6.85@7.10; off, \$6.80@6.90; reddish off, \$6.30@6.65; winter, \$7.20@8; summer, \$7.20@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.93@6; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, February 5, 1914.—Spot, \$7@7.12; February, \$7.05@7.09; March, \$7.13@7.14; April, \$7.23@7.24; May, \$7.31@7.33; June, \$7.40@7.42; July, \$7.51@7.52; August, \$7.63@7.65; September, \$7.70@7.71. Futures closed 1 up to 2 decline. Sales were: February, 700, \$7.09@7.08; March, 2,

100, \$7.17@7.14; May, 1,600, \$7.37@7.32; July, 3,900, \$7.57@7.52; August, 200, \$7.66. Total sales, 8,500 barrels. Good off, \$6.75@7.05; off, \$6.75@6.90; reddish off, \$6.45@6.70; winter, \$7.20@8; summer, \$7.20@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.93@6; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 36 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, February 6.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 71½ marks; butter oil, 71½ marks; summer yellow, 67½ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, February 6.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 39½ florins; choice summer white, 42½ florins, and butter oil, 42½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, February 6.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 82 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, February 6.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 87 francs; prime winter yellow, 91¼ francs; choice summer white oil, 91¼ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, February 6.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 34¼s.; summer yellow, 33¾s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., February 5.—Crude cottonseed oil, 45c. bid for any shipment; scattered tanks selling at this price.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., February 5.—Crude cottonseed oil barely steady at 44@44½c. Meal easy at \$26@26.50, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$8.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., February 5.—Cottonseed oil market steady; prime crude, 46c. Prime 8 per cent. meal dull at \$26.25@26.50 per short ton. Hulls dull at \$6.75@7, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 5.—Crude oil easier; basis prime, 43c. bid; 44c. asked. Prime meal, 8 per cent., \$28.50, New Orleans; 7½ per cent. meal, \$27.50. Cake declining rapidly. Hulls weaker, \$8.50 loose, \$11.50 sacked.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., February 5.—Cottonseed oil market dull; some selling at 44c. for basis prime; 46c. for prime. Choice loose cake, \$31.25 per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston; prime cake, \$30.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Government reports give total exports of cottonseed oil from the United States for the calendar year 1913 as 655,019 barrels, compared to 879,262 barrels for the calendar year 1912.

Cottonseed Products Associations.

INTER STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, M. E. Singleton, E. St. Louis, Ill.
Vice-President, C. L. Ives, New Bern, N. C.
Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, S. J. Cassels, Montgomery.
Vice-President, T. J. Kidd, Birmingham.
Secretary-Treasurer, C. E. McCord, Prattville.

ARKANSAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, E. S. Ready, Helena.
Vice-President, J. P. Faucette, Argenta.
Secretary-Treasurer, J. B. Flahburne, Little Rock.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, F. N. Bridgers, Wilson, N. C.
Vice-President, E. V. Zoeller, Tarboro, N. C.
Secretary, H. A. White, Greenville, N. C.
Treasurer, F. O. Dunn, Kinston, N. C.

GEORGIA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, B. L. Bond, Royston.
Vice-President, P. D. McCarley, Atlanta.
Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Chivers, Atlanta.

LOUISIANA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, J. W. Vogler, Alexandria.
Vice-President, W. P. Hayne, Boyce.
Secretary-Treasurer, Bryan Bell, New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, H. C. Forrester, Meridian.
Vice-President, J. B. Perry, Grenada.
Secretary-Treasurer, E. C. McLain, Jackson.

OKLAHOMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, James W. Du Pree, Oklahoma City.
Vice-President, A. G. Eakins, Shawnee.
Secretary-Treasurer, J. A. Schwartz, Chickasha.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, John A. Hudgens, Pelser.
Vice-President, John T. Stevens, Kershaw.
Secretary, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.
Assistant Secretary, W. B. West, Columbia.

TEXAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, W. F. Pendleton, Farmersville.
Vice-President, Patrick Grogan, Houston.
Secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas.
Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Jersey Butter Oil

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow

Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil

White Clover Cooking Oil

Puritan Salad Oil

Offices: Cincinnati, Ohio

Refineries:

- IVORYDALE, O.
- PORT IVORY, N. Y.
- KANSAS CITY, KAN.
- MACON, GA.

Cable Address:

Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange Building

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS**BROKERS**ORDERS SOLICITED
TO
BUY OR SELL**COTTON SEED OIL**ON THE NEW YORK
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY**

WE ISSUE THE ONLY DAILY PRINTED MARKET LETTER ON COTTON SEED OIL IN THIS COUNTRY. SENT FREE OF CHARGE TO OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR

THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WILL BE PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON ALL GRADES OF REFINED COTTON SEED OIL IN BARRELS OR LARGER IN BUYERS OR SELLERS TANK CARS, F.O.B. REFINERY
OR DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY OR EUROPE.**COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS**

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending February 5, 1914, and for the period since September 1, 1913, were as follows:

	Week ending Feb. 5, '14.	Since Sept. 1, '13.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Antwerp, Belgium	15	311
Barbados, W. I.	483	2,881
Belize, Honduras	—	47
Bergen, Norway	—	210
Bordeaux, France	—	85
Bristol, England	—	25
Buenos Aires, A. R.	561	5,840
Cape Town, Africa	51	881
Cartagena, Colombia	—	8
Ceara, Brazil	—	5
Christiania, Norway	100	465
Christiansand, Norway	—	105
Colon, Panama	33	1,499
Constantinople, Turkey	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark	350	4,205
Demerara, British Guiana	—	518
Fremantle, Australia	—	118
Genoa, Italy	1,264	9,752
Glasgow, Scotland	—	3,260
Hamburg, Germany	—	8,258
Havana, Cuba	9	443
Havre, France	—	6,840
Hull, England	15	620
Iquique, Chile	—	85
Kingston, W. I.	15	1,707
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	15
Las Palmas, A. R.	—	20
Liverpool, England	715	14,426
London, England	—	10,300
Manchester, England	—	6,784
Marseilles, France	525	5,530
Matanzas, Cuba	—	51
Melbourne, Australia	—	222
Monte Cristi, S. D.	—	250
Montevideo, Uruguay	598	5,153
Naples, Italy	—	2,871
Nuevitas, Cuba	20	90
Para, Brazil	—	7
Piraeus, Greece	—	951
Ponce, P. R.	—	23
Port Antonio, W. I.	24	228
Port au Prince, W. I.	8	55
Port Limon, C. R.	22	199
Port Maria, W. I.	—	6
Porto Cortez, Honduras	—	4
Progreso, Mexico	—	145
Punto Arenas, Chile	—	388
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	2,256
Rotterdam, Holland	—	8,476
St. Johns, N. F.	—	25
Sanchez, S. D.	—	406
San Domingo, S. D.	—	141
San Juan, P. R.	—	805
Santiago, Cuba	—	523
Santos, Brazil	198	1,927
Singapore, Straits Settlements	—	2
Southampton, England	100	100
Sydney, Australia	—	459
Trieste, Austria	150	12,316
Trinidad, W. I.	—	422
Turks Island, W. I.	16	16

Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,564
Venice, Italy	—	4,472
Vera Cruz, Mexico	70	129

Total 5,342 130,055

From New Orleans—		
Antwerp, Belgium	—	4,075
Bocos del Toro	—	29
Bremen, Germany	100	865
Christiania, Norway	1,985	6,415
Genoa, Italy	352	377
Glasgow, Scotland	—	25
Göthenberg, Sweden	425	1,275
Hamburg, Germany	—	4,598
Havana, Cuba	—	625
Liverpool, England	50	250
London, England	—	50
Manchester, England	—	600
Progreso, Mexico	—	815
Puerto, Mexico	—	500
Rotterdam, Holland	—	8,511
San Juan, P. R.	—	450
Tampico, Mexico	—	508
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	874

Total 2,912 30,734

From Galveston—		
Antwerp, Belgium	—	200
Bremen, Germany	—	100
Havana, Cuba	—	611
Progreso, Mexico	—	200
Rotterdam, Holland	—	50
Tampico, Mexico	100	100
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	100

Total 100 1,361

From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	25
Havre, France	1,600	2,550
Liverpool, England	—	100

Total 1,600 2,675

From Philadelphia—

Genoa, Italy	—	806
--------------	---	-----

Total 806

From Savannah—		
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,641
Liverpool, England	—	486
London, England	—	1,983
Manchester, England	—	606
Rotterdam, Holland	—	19,667

Total 24,383

From Newport News—		
London, England	—	136

Total 136

From Norfolk—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,375
Hamburg, Germany	—	925
Liverpool, England	—	6,605
London, England	—	501
Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,130

Total 11,536

From San Francisco—		
Guatemala	—	3
Honduras	—	1
Hong Kong, China	—	2
Mexico	—	1
Nicaragua	—	1
Yokohama, Japan	—	13

Total 21

From all other ports—		
Canada	4,329	27,784
Mexico (including overland)	—	2,299

Total 4,329 30,083

	Week ending Feb. 5, 1914.	Since Sept. 1, 1913.	Same period 1912.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	5,342	130,055	224,704
From New Orleans	2,912	30,734	54,423
From Galveston	100	1,361	600
From Baltimore	1,600	2,675	4,440
From Philadelphia	—	806	1,286
From Savannah	—	24,383	23,797
From Newport News	—	136	2,750
From Norfolk	—	11,536	5,419
From San Francisco	—	21	105
From Boston	—	—	431
From Mobile	—	—	3,970
From all other ports	4,329	30,083	55,918

Total 14,283 231,790 377,843

FOREIGN TARIFF DISCRIMINATION.

The discrimination of foreign governments against American cottonseed products, as shown in their tariff restrictions, has long been a sore point with exports of oil and meal. Austria-Hungary has been particularly unfair in this respect, and no pressure

PRIME EDIBLE VEGETABLE STEARINE

GUARANTEED TITRE 58-60°

8 Pounds Equal to 15 Pounds Oleo

Guaranteed under Pure Food and Drugs Act,
June 30, '06. Ser. No. 40,803**JOSLIN SCHMIDT & CO.** CINCINNATI,
OHIO, U. S. A.

brought to bear through our government seems to get relief. In a recent letter to the trade on this subject J. A. Bourgeois, manager of the export department of the Louisville Cotton Oil Company, says:

"In the development of our interests in foreign markets abroad we have observed at times, undoubtedly, that foreign governments, through unjust and discriminatory tariff treatment, will effectively prevent the importation of our articles into a certain country, or at least curtail the sale thereof to a very great extent, owing to high rates of import duties imposed thereon, entirely out of proportion with a rate sufficient to afford a certain degree of protection to its own home industry, as well as discriminatory, to all intents and purposes, if compared with duty assessments upon similar or competing articles of other foreign origin.

"The foreign commerce of the United States is suffering under this condition to such an extent that several unfruitful attempts have been made in the past to secure legislation providing ways and means to counteract such unjust treatment at the hands of certain foreign governments.

"Former President Taft, during his term of administration recommended to Congress such change of Section 2 (the retaliatory clause) of the Tariff Law of 1909, as would permit the Executive, in cases of discrimination against American commodities—which, while serious enough to the industry which they affect, do not appear to justify upsetting all trade relations between the United States and the offending country—to select one or more important articles of export from the discriminating country for penalization, by way of additional duties, ranging from 5 to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

"This plan was in due course brought to the direct attention of Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and many Senators and members of the House have used their influence to induce him to look with favor upon such a plan. However, it appears that the idea did not appeal to Chairman Underwood, and this proposed change was not made.

"The Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, Section 4, we understand does not have incorporated therein anything that empowers the President to penalize any foreign country for undue discrimination against American goods. The paragraph relating to this was stricken out in conference, when it reached the House of Representatives, and there is no provision made giving the President power to rectify the discrimination now existing. No substitution has been made in the place of the paragraph referred to, and these matters are in as unsatisfactory shape now as under the Act of 1909.

"In the meantime our government goes to expense and trouble to develop our foreign relations commercially as follows:

"1. We are maintaining abroad consulates, at great expense to the National Treasury, one of the main duties of which is to endeavor to promote commercial relations with American manufacturers in their particular consular district.

"2. Only recently announcement has been made, we understand, that the general proposition of trade expansion will be handled through the Department of Commerce, the

system being the appointment and stationing at appropriate legations of commercial exports, whose business it shall be, we assume, to furnish information relative to prospects for the sale of American goods.

"3. The Department of Commerce is now sending, and has in the past sent a number of special commercial agents to European as well as other foreign countries, to study certain particular industries and other commercial features abroad, reporting to the department for the benefit of American manufacturers and exporters.

"4. The individual exporting manufacturers also go to very considerable trouble and expense in advertising their articles, in sending special traveling representatives abroad at great cost, etc., to create markets for their respective manufactures.

"All of the foregoing tends to show conclusively that such legislation as has been proposed should be enacted into law, in order to further effectively enhance our combined and individual efforts for foreign trade expansion. That our foreign commerce has and still is steadily growing in spite of the handicaps to be overcome, should certainly not be held as sufficient reason for further inactivity in this respect.

"Failure on the part of Congress to enact the necessary legislation would indicate that the individual members are not yet sufficiently well acquainted with the extent of loss and damage incurred through this source. It would be our idea to have a special investigating committee appointed by the government to ascertain as nearly as it is feasible the exact extent of such difficulties, encountered in all lines of American industry in the export field, the final report on the findings of which we believe will be of such a startling nature as to command recognition, and force Congress to action in this matter, which will furnish the means of redress from these abnormal conditions alluded to.

"The purpose of this letter is to ask for individual support in this matter. If your business is so affected we would suggest that you address your Senators and Members of the House of Representatives on the subject, urging them to action, which might take the form of supplementary legislation, providing for such recourse as Congress in its wisdom may deem best."

COLD STORAGE HYSTERICS.

The daily press has gone into violent hysterics over the "evils of cold storage," with respect to its effect on the cost of living, and, as a very general rule, it has been more abusive and unfair to cold storage operators and the industry as a whole than during the memorable campaign of Senators Lodge and Heyburn in 1910, due probably to the large number of bills introduced in Congress and the spectacular, yet effective, methods of the leading law-makers, especially Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, whose charges in the Senate have resulted in a wide investigation by the Department of Justice. It seems now that they have failed to find the "nigger in the wood pile" and another bubble has burst.

It is very apparent that, notwithstanding the wide publicity given this subject during the last three years, which has disclosed the efficiency of refrigeration as a food preserver and the economic value of cold storage in

regulating the supply of perishables, the general public, with the able assistance of the demagogue lawmaker, persists in looking at the matter in an abstract way and remains prejudiced. The simple idea prevails that regardless of the volume and the period of time over which it is to be distributed before another producing season, if food remains in storage longer than three months it causes inflation in price, and therefore cold storage is detrimental to the welfare of the people. The loss to the producer in a glutted market and the fact that the price to the consumer would eventually be inflated thereby is not considered.

Occasionally we find a ray of hope of better things in the expression of sober thought on the part of some newspaper editor, which may possibly fall on fruitful ground and generate a more reasonable attitude eventually. The following editorial from The Times, Washington, D. C., is an example of that rare viewpoint:

"In punishing offenders it is senseless to break down the efficiency of cold storage. It would be about as wise as to abolish railroads because people get hurt at grade crossings.

"There is pending a measure to prohibit holding food products in cold storage over three months. Applied to the present situation as to eggs, that measure would actually seriously impair the effectiveness of storage as a means to enforcing moderate prices. The season of heaviest egg production is spring and early summer. Following that comes a season of more moderate production, commonly ample, however, to meet current needs. The late autumn and early winter find the pendulum at the bottom of the arc. This is the time when the cold storage eggs, put up the preceding spring, are needed. But more than three months have passed since most of those eggs went into storage. Storage would be of little benefit in the case of eggs, if the stored product could be held no longer than three months. That is true of various other food products; it is liable, at any time, to be true of any product that goes into storage at all.

"Limitation of the period in storage should be conditioned on only one consideration. The stored article must come out in perfectly safe condition for use. On that point there must be no uncertainty. But three months in storage would have helped Joseph mightily little in spreading the fatness of the seven fat years over the leanness of the seven lean years.

"The thing needed in this cold storage business is to know a good deal more about it than anybody outside of it seems to know at present."

"BOSS" SANITARY TANKS.

It is an open secret that the success of the large packers to a great extent is due to the profits they realize out of the offal. Plants within city limits have been handicapped in working up offal on account of the odors. This, it is claimed, is overcome by the "Boss" sanitary rendering and drying tanks manufactured by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. This firm installed a "Boss" rendering and drying tank at the plant of the John Seiler Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., and received the following testimony:

"This is to certify that your representative has installed your "Boss" sanitary tank in first-class working condition. We have both seen the tank working and also the fertilizer that has been turned out, and we find everything satisfactory.

(Signed)

"JOHN SEILER CO.
"JOHN SEILER.
"JOS. SMITH."

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The packers continue exceptionally strong in their views, and tanners claim that packers have advanced prices on native steers and heavy native cows $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to a point where tanners cannot operate. Branded hides are unchanged and what few there are unsold previous to March 1 salting continue to be held at stiff prices. Native steers are firmly held and strong. Prices range 18@ $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. as to salting, the outside price for back salting Novembers, which brought $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. for a single car by the "big packer" as formerly noted. January's last sold at 18c., and packers predict they will get the same figure for February's. Texas steers are strong, with packers talking $18\frac{1}{2}$ c. for January heavies. January lights and extremes together last sold at 18c., with the same figure demanded for February-March salting. As most of the packers are sold up to March 1 on lights and extremes they expect to realize the full price of 18c. for futures. March all weights are held $17\frac{3}{4}$ @18c. Butt brands are firm along with all kinds of branded, with packers holding November-December at $17\frac{1}{4}$ c. March butt brands and Colorados are held at $17\frac{1}{4}$ c., with current salting quotable around 17c., as based on last trading in February Colorados at 17c. and no fresh sales. Colorados are also in a strong position. March butts and sides are held $17\frac{1}{4}$ c., with last trading in February Colorados at 17c., and this considered the market price for February, current salting. December-January Colorados still available are held at $17\frac{1}{4}$ c. Branded cows are quoted $17\frac{3}{4}$ @18c. asked for February-March, with last sales at $17\frac{1}{4}$ c. Supplies are exceedingly small and the only packer with any visible supply asks 18c. Native cows are held very strong, and tanners claim too high on heavies for them to operate. The sale reported recently by a packer of heavy weights of January salting at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. proves untrue, and probably refers to the business effected by another packer last week as reported at the time. Packers ask generally over this figure, but holding rates range all the way from $17\frac{1}{2}$ @18c. for October to January, and as there are fair supplies buyers are figuring there will not be much trading over $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. The packers are predicting a big demand for March lights at $17\frac{3}{4}$ c. up to 18c., but buyers think $17\frac{3}{4}$ c. will be the limit. Native bulls are firm at 15c. for January, with February held the same. Branded bulls 14@ $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Later.—No further trading is reported. Packers claim there is a good inquiry for such native and branded hides as are unsold at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. under their asking rates. Supplies of spready native steers here previous to January are not large. One packer has 2,400 @2,500 left of June to January, which he is now holding up to 19c. Another packer has 2,500 October to January koshers for which he is asking $19\frac{1}{2}$ c., and there are 5,000@6,000 outside packers and packer hide dealers' hands offered for resale at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Quiet. Dealers as a rule are content to get caught up on old sales and are generally claiming that they

are not able to purchase much of account as the outside collectors are asking exorbitantly high rates. There is no change in quotations. Buffs continue on a range of $15\frac{3}{4}$ @16c. Some of the largest tanners are not quite so aggressive, but light stocks continue to exert a firming tendency. There are reported sales through other channels at $15\frac{3}{4}$ c., but 16c. is generally firmly asked, and on the whole the dealers are in an independent position. Heavy cows continue to be held at $15\frac{3}{4}$ c., but last reported trading was at $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. Extremes are firm for good lots, and current receipts have been selling at 17c., with special lots up to $17\frac{1}{4}$ c. Prices are governed entirely by quality, with some channels reporting sales at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. It is expected that later receipts, very grubby so termed "pepper boxes," will rule neglected as usual, and probably not bring as much as buffs, but thus far deterioration in quality has had little effect on the market, and the market for any good lots keeps strong, extremes ruling the firmest end. Heavy steers continue at $15\frac{3}{4}$ @16c., with a sale of a car including early salting given at 16c. Bulls are unchanged at $13\frac{3}{4}$ @14c. Branded hides, ordinary collections, $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—Receipts of outside city and country skins are coming in very slowly, and as dealers are sold ahead there are some prospects of their asking advances in sympathy with recent increases secured at foreign auctions, but of course the dealers are talking no higher until they can get caught up on present sales and have more to offer. Trade, however, has ruled slow. Chicago city calf ranges $21\frac{1}{2}$ @22c. asked, the outside price for best choice skins sold by two particular dealers, both of whom are well sold up. Mixed Chicago and outside cities held $21\frac{1}{2}$ c., outside cities 21 @ $21\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked, mixed outside cities and countries $20\frac{3}{4}$ @21c., and countries alone range 19 @ 20 c. as to lots, sections, etc. Light calf is generally quoted around \$1.25, and deacons at \$1.05. Packer and city kip is unchanged at 18@ $18\frac{1}{2}$ c., mixed cities and countries $17\frac{1}{2}$ @ $17\frac{3}{4}$ c., and countries alone 17 @ $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. as to lots.

SHEEPSKINS.—Firm and keep closely sold up. Packer heavy sheep and lambs together recently sold at a shade better than \$1.50, with up to \$1.55 asked by a packer. An average run of late takeoff is listed \$1.45@1.50, with light weight sheep and lambs together \$1.10 up to \$1.20 asked. Outside city packers in proportion to late advances on big packer stock range \$1.30@1.40, and countries 65c.@\$1.15, as to lots, salting, etc.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties continues firm, with a good inquiry but no further sales have been effected. Last arrivals of Central Americans and Orinocos have not as yet been moved, as further advances are probably being asked on these. The only fresh arrival is 2,884 Puerto Cabellos, etc., per the "Philadelphia."

WET SALTED HIDES.—Some further sales are reported made of coast varieties of Mexicans, but the market is unchanged

on the basis of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for good descriptions of these.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Inquiries previously noted for spready native steers have developed into some sales of these. Two of the local packers each sold their January spreadies at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c., amounting to two or three cars each or about five cars in all. This price shows a firmer market, as previous sales of last June to January salting were at the same price. There is a rumor that another packer also sold his spreadies, but this has not been fully confirmed. The packers are firm on native steers, and one declined $17\frac{1}{4}$ c. for two cars of November-December salting.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The tone of the market continues firm, but trading is rather quiet due in part to small offerings and also to the fact that most buyers here are indifferent about paying present market prices. Although a car of western Pennsylvania buffs was offered here recently at $15\frac{3}{4}$ c. as noted a bid at under this price was not accepted, and on another car of eastern Pennsylvania buffs a bid of $15\frac{3}{4}$ c. was made and refused and these are held at 16c. Some little lots of New York State, etc., all weight hides are being picked up at up to 15c. flat, but lots that are held at $15\frac{1}{4}$ @ $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat have not been sold here as yet. Ohio buffs are generally quoted at 16c. selected, with occasional sales reported at this price and buyers bidding $15\frac{3}{4}$ c., which is refused in most instances. There is a good demand still for extremes, but very limited offerings of these. Buyers bid 17c. freely for any good lots, and asking prices in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, etc., are $17\frac{1}{4}$ @ $17\frac{1}{2}$ c. Last sales noted of car lots of heavy bulls were at 14c. selected. Some Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana dealers are now asking $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected, but a little lot of 100 heavy bulls is offered from a Maryland point at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues firm with light offerings and no sales of consequence noted. Some dealers are talking advances of 5c. apiece on New York City skins, but nothing has been reported sold over quotations of \$1.85@1.90, \$2.32 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2.35 and \$2.65@2.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

HORSE HIDES.—The market continues firm. Prices range from \$5.25@5.50 for cities, \$5@5.25 for mixed cities and countries, and \$4.85@5 for countries alone. Different lots sell at various prices, according to size, quality, etc. Some Pennsylvania city hides without tails are being offered at \$5.40 flat and unsold as yet. One mixed lot sold at \$4.90 flat running mostly countries, while another mixed lot without tails sold at \$5.15 flat. Fronts are held at from \$3.85@4, but trade in these is quiet. Butts are firm at up to \$2 for 21-inch and up, and some special stock reported bringing even over this, and 20-inch around \$1.80. Some small hides are being imported from Europe consisting mostly of Austrians and Russians.

European.

There continues to be a good demand for medium and heavy weight calfskins, and also light hides, and prices generally are firm as shown at the late auctions at Paris, Berlin and Hamburg. Up to 28c. is being asked for 8@15-lb. Paris city trimmed calfskins c. i. f., with 3 per cent. shrinkage, but last sales reported were at under this figure. Some sales have been made of Swedish light cows 25@45 lbs. at $17\frac{3}{4}$ c. c. i. f. 3 per cent., and some importers talk over this figure for these. Different prices are quoted on plump steers. Some Italian plumps are offered at $18\frac{1}{4}$ c., but best Swiss plumps are held up to $19\frac{1}{4}$ c. c. i. f. 3 per cent.

Chicago Section

Life is worth living after all, providing your eyesight is good.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$2,600 net to the buyer, 1914 dues paid.

There does not seem to be anything exceedingly graceful about—eating corn off the cob, anyhow.

The slogan in the first ward is: "Loidies foist, last an' all de time, but—de Bath house fer us!"

The British government hasn't anything on "Doc" Dyson when it comes to monkeying with the sacred cow.

It is not only superfluous but risky to ask a Kentucky colonel or an Irish gentleman "how he feels" the next morning early.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 31, 1914, averaged 11.05 cents per pound.

"Grape juice contains more alcohol than does beer," says an expert chemist. Such being the case, why—drink beer, if you'd rather!

"Do you drink anything?" asked the Boss of the would-be employee. "Whatcha mean—drink? Is that an invite, or a mere question?"

The hog scalper who can't sell a bunch of hogs for a nickel or dime less than he paid for them, and make a profit, ain't no hog scalper at all, that's all!

That May corn prediction holds good for that 10-cent rise, and—well, there's too many bears roaming 'round at this time of year, when they ought to be hibernating.

Springtime approacheth when the birds, poets and other creatures will break into song—according to Hoyle. Then again, there will be others break into Sing—Sing.

That peculiar light you saw some nights last week bobbing up and down on the horizon was not the aurora borealis at all; 'twas the reflection from J. Ham's whiskers which were on their way back home from Gay Paree.

Harry Lauder spent last week with us—or rather took it from us—on his severalth farewell tour. As he left he said "Ta! Ta!" pronounced "tah-tah," which is Scotch for

"goodbye." By using "ta-ta" for goodbye he saves three letters. See?

The nuts are at it again, They're going it good and strong, Bawling like a bunch of calves, "Washington's doin' things by halves!" Lessee! Calves; halves. Huh! Sell, when you get on a dead center, ain't it?

You can never tell when you are going to get an awful shock. A coal team got stalled the other day, and when the teamster found he was stuck good and hard, he got down from his roost and the first ejaculation he ejaculated after giving the situation the "once-over" was: "Mercy me!" Say! you could have knocked us down with an axe. Fortunately, there was a guy there had a half-pint bottle of first aid, or we'd have fainted. That settles it! The sufferins win!

It is quite in order for us to gobble up the idea—emanating from Bill Hearse's copy factory, and spread broadcast through his reams of kindling starter—that the administration at Washington is extremely nervous, panicky, and that only Willie's steady hand, cool head and wise counsel (excuse me, gotta laff!) prevents a stampede. Doubtless he has Japan in leash, as well as Wall Street. In fact, he must have a full pack of dangerous dogs under restraint, otherwise they would eat us all up and especially devour President Wilson and cabinet. (Gotta laff agin!)

Famous Star Imitates the Squealing of Pigs.—[By wireless to The National Provisioner from the Chicago Stock Yards.]—Gaby Deslys, the famous actress now playing at the Chicago Auditorium, took an afternoon off and went through the various departments of Armour & Company, even through the hog killing department. Wonderfully enthusiastic, she blanched considerably while witnessing the killing and dressing of the hogs, but she talked enthusiastically about the trip and imitated to perfection the squealing of the pigs. The operations of the government inspectors inspired her with the desire to become a surgeon when her days of acting are over. [P. S.—She knows how to amputate the boys' "rolls" already!]

Father Dorney tells of an Irishman who had eight sons. The boys were worthless, lazy fellows, who went through life shirking every bit of work they could avoid. The old father toiled on to support them, until finally he tottered into the grave. At the funeral the eight sons officiated as pall-bearers. A neighbor, who had always sympathized with the hard-working father, and who had frequently deplored the shiftlessness of the sons, shook his head sadly as the casket was borne out. "Arra, arra!" he remarked; "sure, and it's the first time the byes ever gave the old man a lift."

This is almost as good as Father Dorney's famous story about McInerney wanting to know "what the church wanted with coal when it had steam heat?"

The story of a piece of limburger cheese sent to Old Man Hook is best told in his letter, as follows: "Dear Si: Package of cheese received; mailman handed it to me over the fence on the end of a fishpole this morning. Well, Si! That piece of cheese evidently died in transit and was unmistakably in an advanced stage of decomposition. Consequently we gave it a hasty but respectful burial in the family vault at the back end of the lot. Now, we are not in any sense superstitious; don't believe in ghosts, hants and that sort of thing, and we are fairly sure there is nothing alive in or around the family vault. Nevertheless, we imagine we have heard several calls for help from that direction since the funeral. Do you get me, Silas? Do not send us any more such D. S. cheese, Si; that's all. Bill."

ARMOUR HEAD IN SOUTH AMERICA.

It is reported that H. E. Finney, general manager of the Armour plant at Fort Worth, will go to South America as head of the Armour interests there. It is said he will sail for Buenos Aires some time during the coming summer.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, February 7.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—			
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.84	@ 4.84½	
Demand sterling.....	4.8500	@ 4.8505	
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.83	@ 4.83½	
Paris—			
Commercial, 90 days....	5.23½	—1-16 @ 5.23½	
Commercial, 60 days....	5.21½	—1-16 @ 5.22½	
Commercial, sight.....	5.18½	@ 5.19½	
Berlin—			
Commercial, 90 days....	93 11-16	@ 93½	
Commercial, 60 days....	94 1-16	@ 94½	
Commercial, sight.....	94½	@ 94 13-16	
Antwerp—			
Commercial, 60 days....	5.26½	—1-16 @ 5.26½	
Amsterdam—			
Commercial, 60 days....	39½	—3-32 @ 39½	—1-16

H. C. GARDNER. F. A. LINDBERG.
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.
Designers of Packing Plants
Cold Storage and Warehouses

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO. CHEMISTS

Specializing in Packing House and Cottonseed
Oil products. Yearly contracts solicited.
608 So. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

*The Davidson
Commission
Co.*

BROKERS

Meats, Lard, Tallow, Grease, Oils, Tankage,
Blood and Bones.

WRITE US. Get on Our List for Market Quotations

519, 520, 521 Postal Telegraph Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

MERIT!!!

That is what makes our

SUPREME ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

tower way above all others

It is a product of which we are justly proud.

Did you ever hear of anyone change after once using

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Drop a line for a demonstration.

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense.
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency.

NEW YORK
35th St. & 11th Ave.
Provision Department

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO
U. S. YARDS

NEW SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A new series of publications to be known as "Service and Regulatory Announcements" has been inaugurated by the United States Department of Agriculture. The object of the series is to issue periodically in convenient form full information as to rulings, decisions, instructions, etc., in the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, the Meat Inspection Law, the Insecticide and Fungicide Act, and the various other quarantine and regulatory provisions. The new announcements, which will be issued separately by each bureau or board charged with law enforcement, will be somewhat similar to the decisions issued by the Treasury Department.

Heretofore announcement to the public of legal proceedings, official decisions and the establishment of precedents under the several laws has largely been in the form of single printed sheets or individual letters which were ephemeral and of different sizes and forms, and therefore difficult to assemble and bind in convenient shape. Unless those interested gave special attention to these letters and forms and followed the numbers carefully it was impossible for them to know that they had a complete record of the regulatory work covering any given period.

Under the new plan, especially in the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, whenever an important ruling is made by letter, in answer to a specific request from a manufacturer, this ruling will be published in the service announcements of the Bureau of Chemistry. In this way it will be impossible for a manufacturer to obtain such a ruling unknown to his competitors and

thereby gain an unfair trade advantage over those who might be unaware that such an individual ruling had been issued.

Extracts from letters establishing important precedents, all food and drug decisions, notices of seizures and notices of judgment will be printed monthly in Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Chemistry. The bulk of publications of notices of judgment required under the law will be made in this periodical, and the printing of notices of judgment in separate form will be limited to a small edition necessary for immediate notice and for the convenience of officers of the Department.

The monthly Service Announcements heretofore issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry will be changed to conform to the new plan and will cover matters relating to the meat inspection, livestock quarantines and other phases of the administrative work of the bureau.

The same procedure will be followed in making public all regulatory and service announcements of the Insecticide and Fungicide Board, the Federal Horticultural Board, the Forest Service, and other branches of the Department charged with quarantine or other regulatory matters. The announcements will be issued monthly or less frequently as occasion warrants, and each will contain a complete statement of the regulatory activities of its bureau for the period covered by each issue.

As far as possible the free circulation of the Service and Regulatory Announcements will be limited to public officers, persons or firms who have official relations with the

Department, and persons whose knowledge of the contents will aid in the enforcement of the various acts. As a rule only one copy will be sent to each person. Provision will be made whereby those not coming within the foregoing classes, or who want a large number of copies or wish to obtain notices of judgment in individual form, can subscribe for the periodicals or purchase additional copies or large supplies from the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

YORK PLANT TO BE ENLARGED.

"The world's largest plant for the manufacture of ice-making and refrigerating machinery," as that of the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., is called, is to be made still larger in order to make room for production of material to meet the increasing demand for York products. One entire city block, now occupied by another concern, has been acquired, and as soon as that concern can find new quarters the entire premises will be utilized by the York company as an addition to its present extensive plant. The company manufactures all the parts for both compression and absorption type of refrigerating machinery, and the demand for its product is continually increasing.

Is there something you want to know badly that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy, and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 26.....	23,800	1,138	35,985	28,727
Tuesday, Jan. 27.....	3,623	1,382	25,070	28,199
Wednesday, Jan. 28.....	17,713	1,775	35,286	29,181
Thursday, Jan. 29.....	3,277	1,345	22,744	14,679
Friday, Jan. 30.....	1,388	289	15,900	5,956
Saturday, Jan. 31.....	282	7	5,141	393
Total last week.....	49,763	6,156	138,135	107,135
Previous week.....	53,546	6,422	184,335	111,088
Cor. time, 1913.....	41,919	7,735	189,209	64,200
Cor. time, 1912.....	46,865	7,735	218,093	111,230

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 26.....	4,651	103	12,865	5,566
Tuesday, Jan. 27.....	3,245	32	4,676	5,252
Wednesday, Jan. 28.....	5,137	196	5,233	8,385
Thursday, Jan. 29.....	4,055	54	7,382	3,148
Friday, Jan. 30.....	2,048	...	6,974	3,203
Saturday, Jan. 31.....	149	...	2,733	230
Total last week.....	19,275	345	39,563	25,784
Previous week.....	20,903	372	31,279	22,034
Cor. time, 1913.....	18,370	277	29,285	16,825
Cor. time, 1912.....	21,125	955	57,355	20,746

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Jan. 31, 1914.....	215,317	730,507	485,335
Same period, 1913.....	240,294	805,904	449,591

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	459,000
Week ending Jan. 31, 1914.....	569,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	618,000
Cor. week, 1912.....	605,000
Total year to date.....	2,481,000
Same period, 1913.....	2,587,000
Same period, 1912.....	3,209,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Jan. 31, 1914.....	127,400	347,600	226,800
Week ago.....	133,500	417,200	249,100
Year ago.....	123,400	473,100	143,800
Two years ago.....	128,900	477,000	234,800

Combined receipts at six markets for 1914 to date and same period a year ago:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1914 to date.....	901,000	1,766,000	1,106,000
Same period, 1913.....	683,000	2,032,000	1,008,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Jan. 31, 1914:	
Armour & Co.....	22,100
Swift & Co.....	11,500
S. & S. Co.....	9,800
Morris & Co.....	6,700
Hammond Co.....	4,400
Western P. Co.....	12,000
Anglo-American.....	4,700
Independent P. Co.....	6,200
Boyd-Lanham.....	5,300
Roberts & Oake.....	4,700
Brennan P. Co.....	3,700
Miller & Hart.....	3,200
Others.....	9,100

Totals.....	103,400
Previous week.....	152,900
1913.....	173,700
1912.....	160,200
Total year to date.....	582,800
Same period last year.....	724,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.40	\$8.35	\$5.45	\$7.65
Previous week.....	8.55	8.40	5.55	7.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	7.90	7.62	5.25	8.25
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.50	6.21	4.10	6.25
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.00	7.57	3.90	5.80

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice heavy.....	\$8.50@ 9.40
Steers, fair to good.....	7.65@ 8.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.00@ 8.90
Distiller steers.....	8.65@ 9.00

Inferior steers.....	7.00@ 7.50
Stockers.....	6.00@ 7.00
Feeding steers.....	7.50@ 8.00
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.25@ 6.10
Fair to good heifers.....	7.25@ 8.25
Good to choice cows.....	5.75@ 7.25
Common to good cutters.....	4.25@ 4.75
Butcher bulls.....	6.10@ 7.50
Bologna bulls.....	3.75@ 6.25
Good to choice calves.....	9.00@ 10.50
Heavy calves.....	7.00@ 8.50

HOGS.

Choice light, 160 to 180 lbs.....	\$8.40@ 8.60
Light mixed, 170 to 200 lbs.....	8.40@ 8.55
Prime light butchers, 200 to 230 lbs.....	8.45@ 8.60
Medium weight butchers, 230 to 270 lbs.....	8.50@ 8.65
Prime heavy butchers, 230 to 330 lbs.....	8.50@ 8.65
Mixed packing.....	8.35@ 8.50
Heavy packing.....	8.35@ 8.45
Pigs.....	6.75@ 7.75
Boars.....	2.00@ 2.80
*Stags.....	8.25@ 9.00

*All stags subject to 50 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$7.00@ 8.00
Fed western lambs.....	7.25@ 8.00
Feeding lambs.....	6.25@ 6.75
Feeding yearlings.....	5.00@ 5.85
Feeding wethers.....	4.00@ 4.85
Feeding ewes.....	3.50@ 4.25
Fed western wethers.....	5.25@ 6.00
Native ewes.....	5.00@ 5.60
Fed yearlings.....	6.00@ 7.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$22.00	\$22.25	\$22.00	\$22.25
May.....	21.65	21.65	21.52½	21.57½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.50	10.82½	10.80	10.82½
May.....	11.17½	11.17½	11.12½	11.12½
July.....	11.27½	11.30	11.25	11.27½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
May.....	11.62½	11.62½	11.55	11.57½
July.....	11.75	11.75	11.65	11.70

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	21.55	21.65	21.45	21.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.10	11.12½	11.02½	11.05
July.....	11.30	11.32½	11.20	11.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.57	11.62½	11.50	11.52½
July.....	11.70	11.75	11.65	11.67½

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	21.45	21.52½	21.45	21.47½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.00	11.02½	10.97½	11.00
July.....	11.17½	11.17½	11.15	11.17½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.45	11.50	11.50	11.47½
July.....	11.62½	11.65	11.60	11.62½

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	21.50	21.77½	21.50	21.77½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.00	11.12½	11.00	11.12½
July.....	11.15	11.30	11.15	11.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.45	11.62½	11.45	11.62½
July.....	11.62½	11.77½	11.62½	11.77½

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	21.82½	21.92½	21.80	21.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.17½	11.20	11.12½	11.12½
July.....	11.37½	11.37½	11.30	11.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.67½	11.72½	11.67½	11.70
July.....	11.82½	11.87½	11.82½	11.85

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	21.80	21.87½	21.80	21.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.07½	11.10	11.07½	11.10
July.....	11.27½	11.30	11.27½	11.27½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.05	11.70	11.05	11.07
July.....	11.82½	11.85	11.80	11.82

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

	Beef.
Native Rib Roast.....	20 @25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	22 @25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25 @25
Native Pot Roasts.....	15 @18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	13 @17
Beef Stew.....	12 @14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16 @16
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16 @16
Corned Ribs.....	12½ @12½
Corned Flanks.....	10 @10
Round Steaks.....	18 @23
Round Roasts.....	15 @18
Shoulder Steaks.....	17 @17
Shoulder Roasts.....	15 @16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½ @12½
Roll Roast.....	16 @18

	Lamb.
Hind Quarters, fancy.....	16 @20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½ @15
Legs, fancy.....	20 @22
Stew.....	12½ @12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16 @16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	20 @20
Chops, French, each.....	15 @15

	Mutton.
Legs.....	14 @16
Stew.....	8 @10
Shoulders.....	12 @12
Hind Quarters.....	14 @14
Fore Quarters.....	10 @10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18 @20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½ @14

	Pork.
Pork Loins.....	16 @18
Pork Chops.....	18 @20
Pork Shoulders.....	15 @15
Pork Tenders.....	30 @30
Pork Butts.....	16 @16
Spare Ribs.....	12½ @12½
Hocks.....	11 @11
Pigs' Heads.....	8 @8
Leaf Lard.....	12 @12

	Veal.
Hind Quarters.....	20 @22
Fore Quarters.....	14 @16
Legs.....	20 @22
Breasts.....	14 @16
Shoulders.....	16 @18
Cutlets.....	35 @35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25 @25

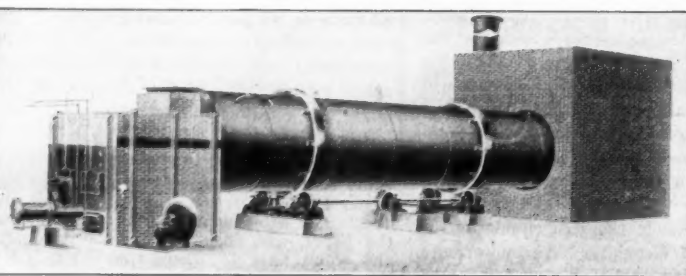
	Butchers' Offal.
Suet.....	@ 7
Tallow.....	@ 3½
Bones, per cwt.....	@ 1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@ 19
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	@ 65
Kips.....	@ 16

AUTOMATIC
IMPROVED

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal
and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/4 @ 13 1/2
Good native steers	12 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Native steers, medium	12 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Helpers, good	13 @ 13 1/4
Cows	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Hind Quarters, choice	@ 16
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 11 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	9 1/2 @ 10
Steer Chucks	11 @ 11 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@ 12
Medium Plates	@ 8 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 9
Cow Rounds	@ 10
Steer Rounds	11 @ 12
Cow Loins	@ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 29
Strip Loins	@ 12 1/2
Sirloin Butts	@ 15
Shoulder Clods	@ 13
Rolls	@ 15 1/2
Rump Butts	12 @ 14 1/2
Trimnings	@ 9
Shank	@ 7
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	10 @ 10 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 13 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 16 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 17 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	@ 16
Loin Ends, cow	@ 14
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 12
Flank Steak	@ 15
Hind Shanks	@ 6

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	8 @ 8 1/2
Hearts	@ 9 1/2
Tongues	@ 15 1/2
Sweetbreads	22 @ 23 1/2
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7 1/2
Brains	8 1/2 @ 9
Kidneys, each	7 1/2 @ 8

Veal

Heavy Carcass, Veal	@ 11 1/2
Light Carcass	@ 14
Good Carcass	@ 15 1/2
Good Saddle	@ 18
Medium Racks	@ 13
Good Racks	@ 14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8 @ 8 1/2
Sweetbreads	65 @ 70
Pickles	@ 65
Heads, each	25 @ 30

Lambs.

Good Caul	@ 12 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 14
Saddles, Caul	@ 14
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 10 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 10
R. D. Lamb Saddle	@ 10 1/2
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@ 18
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 1 1/4

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 9 1/2
Good Sheep	@ 10
Medium Saddle	@ 11 1/4
Good Saddle	@ 12
Good Racks	@ 8
Medium Racks	@ 7 1/2
Mutton Legs	@ 13
Mutton Loins	@ 7 1/4
Mutton Stew	@ 7 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 2 1/4
Sheep Heads, each	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	@ 13
Pork Loins	@ 14 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 11
Tenderloins	@ 12
Spare Ribs	@ 12
Butts	@ 13 1/2
Hocks	@ 7
Trimnings	@ 10
Extra Lean Trimnings	@ 13 1/2
Tails	@ 8 1/2
Snouts	@ 7
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 9
Riade Bones	@ 9
Riade Meat	@ 10
Cheek Meat	@ 9
Hog livers, per lb.	4 1/2 @ 5
Neck Bones	@ 3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 12
Pork Hearts	@ 8 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 6
Pork Tongues	10 @ 13 1/2
Slip Bones	@ 6
Tail Bones	@ 7
Brains	6 @ 6 1/2
Backfat	@ 10 1/2
Hams	@ 14 1/2
Calas	@ 11 1/2
Bellies	@ 16
Shoulders	@ 12

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 12
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 11 1/2

Choice Bologna	@ 15 1/2
Frankfurters	@ 13 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 11 1/2
Tongue	@ 14
Minced Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@ 18
New England Sausage	@ 15
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 18 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	@ 16
Berliner Sausage	@ 18
Boneless Butts in casings	@ 25 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	@ 19 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 13
Garlic Sausage	@ 13
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 16
Farm Sausage	@ 17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 13
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 13 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 10
Luncheon Roll	@ 17
Delicatessen Loaf	@ 18 1/2
Jellied Roll	@ 18 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	@ 28 1/2
German Salami (new)	@ 24
Italian Salami	@ 26 1/2
Holsteiner	@ 20
Mettwurst, New	@ 22
Farmer	@ 22

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-30	@ 8.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	@ 6.00
Bologna, 1-50	@ 6.00
Bologna, 2-20	@ 5.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	@ 6.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	@ 6.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	@ 11.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	@ 9.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	@ 10.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	@ 15.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	@ 15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	@ 34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. @ 23.35
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	@ 4.65
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	@ 17.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	@ 38.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. @ 33.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	@ 37.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	@ 12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	@ 23.50
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins	@ 1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 17.00
Plate Beef	@ 17.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 17.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 17.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@ 22.00
Rump Butts	@ 23.50
Mess Pork, old	@ 21.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 25.50
Family Back Pork	@ 18.00
Benn Pork	@ 18.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs	@ 12 1/2
Pure lard	@ 11 1/2
Lard substitutes, tcs	@ 8 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 9 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 60
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	@ 11 1/2
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	@ 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
---	-------------------

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 11
Clear Plates	@ 10
Butts	@ 9
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 16 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 16 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 17 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 16 lbs., avg.	@ 12 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 12 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 13 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 24 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	@ 16 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 17 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 24
Dried Beef Sets	@ 29 1/2
Dried Beef Sides	@ 30 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 29 1/2
Dried Beef Outlets	@ 28
Regular Rolled Hams	@ 24
Smoked Rolled Hams	@ 24 1/2
Boiled Calas	@ 18 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 26
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@ 18 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 18 1/2
Export Rounds	@ 28
Middles, per set	@ 25
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 21
Beef weasands	@ 7
Beef bladders, medium	@ 45
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 70
Hog middles, per set	@ 11
Hog bungs, export	@ 18 1/2
Hog bungs, large, mediums	@ 10
Hog bungs, prime	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.30 @ 3.32
Hoof meal, per unit	3.00 @ 3.05
Concentrated tankage	2.91 @ 3.00
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 3.15 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@ 3.15 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 23%	@ 3.10 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 3 and 20%	@ 2.90 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	21.50 @ 22.00
Ground rawbone, per ton	26.00 @ 28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.00 @ 21.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	250.00 @ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00
Horns, striped, per ton	36.00 @ 42.00
Horns, white, per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	85.00 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.80 @ 10.82 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 10.32 1/2
Leaf	@ 10.00
Compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neutral lard	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/2 @ 10
Oleo, No. 2	9 @ 9 1/2
Mutton	@ 9 1/2
Tallow	8 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 7

OILS.

Lard oil, winter strained, tierces	73 @ 75
Extra lard oil	70 @ 72
Extra No. 1 lard oil	65 @ 66
No. 1 lard oil	60 @ 62
No. 2 lard oil	56 @ 58
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Nutsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @ 72
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	65 @ 66
Corn oil, loose	@ 5.80
Horse oil	6 1/2 @ 7

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 8
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	7 @ 7 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Crackling	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	@ 20
Glycerine, dynamite	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	13 1/2 @ 14
Glycerine, candle	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	32 @ 33
P. S. Y., soap grade	45 1/2 @ 49 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1.20 @ 1.30

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	77 @ 80
Oak pork barrels	87 @ 90
Lard tierces	1.10 @ 1.12

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, February 4.

Despite a very moderate Monday run of 20,676 cattle the trade on that day was very sluggish and, aside from the choice cattle, was 10@15c. lower, the soft, mild weather prevailing in the vicinity of Chicago, as well as in the Eastern States, acting as a strong "bearish" factor. Tuesday's run met with a rather slow demand. Wednesday's light run of 14,000 cattle was the logical result of the recent severe decline in the market and the curtailed receipts, together with greatly improved weather conditions, resulted in an active trade, prices being 10c., and in some cases 15c., higher than the low point the first of the week.

In sympathy with the decline in the steer market butcher stuff has eased off somewhat this week, prices showing 10@15c. decline on the opening days, but Wednesday's run was rather moderate and the weather greatly improved, which resulted in a rather active finish to the market, and while prices are not quite as high as they were a week ago, yet the trade is in very satisfactory shape to cattlemen as compared to the steer market.

Receipts of hogs on Wednesday estimated around 38,000, and the market opened strong at Tuesday's best prices. Bulk of the good weight hogs and prime shipping grades sold largely around \$8.40@8.45, top \$8.50. The range in prices is very narrow, with the mixed and packing kinds selling largely \$8.35 @8.40. We have had a good demand the last few days from the East for the lightweight hogs, and at present they are selling fully as good and in some cases stronger than prime heavyweight butcher hogs. The big packing concerns have shown a little more friendly feeling toward the market this week. In all likelihood we will see enough hogs during the month of February to keep prices around the present level most of the time, but eventually believe prices will have to work considerably higher than they are at present, with decreasing receipts east of us, which will give us broader shipping demand and higher prices a little later on.

Lamb prices broke 25c. and sheep 10@15c. on Monday, owing to the heavy supply, numbering nearly 40,000 head. The trade has carried a very weak feeling since, although receipts of 10,000 Tuesday and 17,000 today (Wednesday) are below normal for the time of year. Weather conditions will be a prominent factor in governing the market from now on. If we could have the sharp, snappy weather that prevails today one-third more lamb and mutton could be disposed of to better advantage than during the soft, unseasonable conditions. Colorados are beginning to move quite freely, and from now on daily receipts will contain a liberal portion from that State. Slaughterers report conditions in the East as very unsatisfactory. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$7.60@7.85; poor to medium, \$7@7.40; culls, \$6.50@6.75; fat light yearlings, \$6.60@6.85; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$6@6.50; fat aged wethers, \$5.65@5.90; good to choice ewes, \$5.25@5.50; poor to medium, \$4.50@5; culls, \$3.50@4.50; feeding lambs, \$6.75@7.25.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., February 4.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today amounted to approximately 12,500 head, which included approximately 4,900 head on the quarantine side of the market. Native steers showed very little change as compared with last week, although there have been a few slight fluctuations in the market. The top price paid this week was for two loads of 1,202-lb. steers which brought \$9.10. Another load early in the week brought \$8.85.

Aside from these offerings there were very few that could be classed as good to choice steers, the bulk of the run being common to medium kind, which sold from \$7.25@8. Good cows sold generally steady. Common to medium ones a shade lower. Choice cows topped the week at \$7.50, while the bulk of the offerings ranged from \$6.50@7.25. Choice heifers sold readily at 25c. higher than last week, while those of medium quality sold generally steady to strong. A load of steers and heifers topped the week at \$9, while the bulk of the offerings ranged from \$7.50@8.25. Veal calves are about 25@50c. higher for the week, with a top of \$11.50. On the quarantine side values have shown a decline.

Approximately 56,000 head of hogs were received this week. The week opened with a top of \$8.60, as compared with last week's close of \$8.45. Prices advanced until Monday, when the high time was reached, \$8.70. On Tuesday a 10c. decline was noted, with a top for the day of \$8.60. Today the market is steady with yesterday, the top being \$8.60 and the bulk \$8.40@8.55. The bulk for the week has been generally from \$8.40@8.65. Quality has been fairly good, except for the usual run of Southwestern hogs.

Approximately 7,500 sheep constituted the run for the week. The general market on both mutton sheep and lambs was 25c. lower as compared with last week. Mutton ewes sold generally around \$5.50. Yesterday several doubles of aged wethers weighing 147 lbs. brought \$5.75. Today several more doubles weighing 149 lbs. brought \$5.60. There have been very few good mutton sheep offered this week, and it is generally stated that choice ones would bring around \$5.90. Today good lambs brought \$7.70. This is about 25c. lower than last week. Some good lambs topped the forepart of the week at \$8. The trade was generally draggy throughout the week.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, February 3, 1914.

Cattle prices are at a level where any slight adverse influence is immediately felt. Fed steers have been exhibiting weakness for ten days, and while declines have not been heavy at any time, the total loss is 25@40c., including a steady to 10c. lower market on them today. Receipts here today 8,000 cattle, carrying more beef than yesterday, and the movement to the scales is slow.

Owners regard the market with as much disappointment as they formerly did a break in prices when values were a third lower than now. From this it appears clear that the finisher is not reaping any great profit from present high prices. It cannot be the packer, hence it must be the grower. Thoughtful stock farmers are noticing this, and it is having more influence in increasing livestock production on farms than all other arguments advocating this policy. In the face of the scant profit now going into the pockets of the finisher, demand for stock cattle and feeders is stronger than ever at this season, and prices are holding firm.

Hogs are jumping up and down, with some net gain from week to week. Sales yesterday were at the highest point touched this winter, tops \$8.55, but only \$8.50 was reached today, bulk of sales \$8.10@8.45. The longer period of feeding is telling on the offerings, average weight last week 193 lbs., ten lbs. heavier than previous week, and also 10 lbs. above the average for January. It does not appear that hogs are apt to meet the market vicissitudes that cattle will be subject to for the next month or two.

Sheep and lambs are in the center of the toboggan, apparently unable to get off. Receipts do not appear burdensome at any of the markets, but packers refuse to buy except at declines from day to day. Best lambs stopped at \$7.50 today, which is 50@60c. lower than two weeks ago. Wethers and ewes are not off as much, 25 cents covering the loss on them.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., February 3.

Bloom that the cattle market acquired during the first two weeks of January has disappeared entirely during the past two weeks and the feeling at present is decidedly bearish. Unseasonably mild weather is largely responsible for this slumpy condition of the trade since receipts have been of very moderate proportions and hardly as liberal as at this time last year. It takes choice beefs to bring \$8.50 or better now, and the bulk of fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-pound beefs sell at \$7.75@8.15, with the common to fair warmed up and short-fed grades going to both packers and feeder buyers at \$6.75@7.75 and on down. Cows and heifers have fared about as badly as beef steers and except for the good to choice grades the outlet is very unsatisfactory. Prime heifers sell up to \$7.75 and choice cows bring \$7, but the big bulk of the butcher and beef stock is selling around \$5.60@6.40, and canners and cutters are going at \$4@5.25. Veal calves continue scarce and firm at \$8@10, and bulls, stags, etc., find a good outlet right along at firm figures, \$5.75@7.25.

Hog receipts have been tolerably liberal and the quality of the offerings has been steadily improving for several weeks. During January the average weight of the receipts was 224 pounds, or six pounds heavier than in December. The month's receipts were 256,000 head, or 24,000 short of January, 1913. Lightweight in more favor of late although the heavy and butcher loads still have a shade the best of it. There were some 14,000 hogs here today and the market was about a dime lower. Tops brought \$8.35 as against \$8.35 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$8@8.25 as against \$8.10@8.30 one week ago.

Liberal receipts of sheep and lambs have had a somewhat demoralizing effect on the market and values are sharply lower than a week ago, especially on lambs. Demand is broad and with seasonably cold weather trade would be in better shape as there is plenty of competition from feeder buyers for the thin and half-fat stock. Fat lambs are selling at \$7@7.50, yearlings \$6.25@6.75, wethers \$5.25@5.85 and ewes \$4.60@5.40.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 31, 1914:

CATTLE.

Chicago	30,488
Kansas City	16,036
Omaha	10,153
St. Joseph	5,066
Cudahy	686
Sioux City	3,211
South St. Paul	5,270
New York and Jersey City	10,570
Port Worth	12,320
Philadelphia	2,566
Pittsburgh	1,117
Oklahoma City	3,322
Cincinnati	2,740

HOGS.

Chicago	98,572
Kansas City	34,033
Omaha	51,889
St. Joseph	35,277
Cudahy	17,586
Sioux City	18,536
Ottumwa	11,000
Cedar Rapids	12,979
South St. Paul	17,761
New York and Jersey City	38,138
Port Worth	13,337
Philadelphia	5,687
Pittsburgh	10,274
Oklahoma City	7,226
Cincinnati	9,210

SHEEP.

Chicago	81,351
Kansas City	27,271
Omaha	38,469
St. Joseph	16,209
Cudahy	348
Sioux City	11,328
South St. Paul	3,965
New York and Jersey City	32,905
Port Worth	2,109
Philadelphia	7,905
Pittsburgh	3,196
Oklahoma City	232

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, February 6.—Market quiet. Western steam, \$11.15; Middle West, \$10.80 @10.90; city steam, 10½c.; refined Continent, \$11.40; South American, \$12; Brazil, kegs, \$13; compound, 8½@8¾c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, February 6.—Sesame oil, fabrique, — fr.; edible, — fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 103 fr.; edible, 125 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 75 fr.; edible, 97½ fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, February 6.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 122s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, 105s.; shoulders, square, 57s.; New York, 56s.; picnic, 52s. 6d.; hams, long, 66s.; American cut, 67s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 63s.; long clear, 67s.; short backs, 65s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 69s. Lard, spot, prime, 55s. 6d. American refined in pails, 55s. 6d.; 28-lb. blocks, 54s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), 54½ marks. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 6d.; choice, 36s. Turpentine, 32s. 6d. Rosin, common, 10s. 1½d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 67s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 32s. 9d. @35s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quieter with some reaction from the high of Thursday. Cash demand was reported less active.

Stearine.

The market was quiet with prices quoted nominally unchanged.

Tallow.

Trade was again light, but with the market steady at 6½c. for city and 7½c. for specials.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market showed a little reaction on local profit taking, and also on some reaction in the lard market.

Market closed quiet, 1 point advance to 4 decline. Sales, 10,800 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.06 @7.10. Crude, southeast, \$5.93@6. Closing quotations on futures: February, \$7.06@7.10; March, \$7.13@7.15; April, \$7.19@7.25; May, \$7.27@7.29; June, \$7.38@7.40; July, \$7.48@7.49; August, \$7.60@7.62; September, \$7.67@7.70; good off oil, \$6.80@7.08; off oil, \$6.80@6.90; red off oil, \$6.30@6.65; winter oil, \$7 @8; summer white, \$7@8.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, February 6.—Hog markets slow and easy. Bulk of prices, \$8.55@8.65; light, \$8.40@8.65; mixed, \$8.40@8.70; heavy, \$8.35 @8.70; rough heavy, \$8.35@8.45; Yorkers, \$8.55@8.65; pigs, \$7@8.45; cattle slow and weak; beefs, \$7@9.50; cows and heifers, \$3.50@8.50; Texas steers, \$6.85@8; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@8.10; Western, \$6.60@7.90. Sheep market slow and weak; native, \$4.65@5.90; Western, \$4.75@5.90; yearlings, \$5.60@6.80; lambs, \$6.70@7.70; Western, \$6.75 @7.70.

St. Louis, February 6.—Hogs steady, at \$8.05@8.40.

St. Louis, February 6.—Hogs strong, at \$8.50@8.80.

Buffalo, February 6.—Hogs higher; 5,600 on sale, at \$9.20@9.25.

Kansas City, February 6.—Hogs steady, at \$7.85@8.55.

South Omaha, February 6.—Hogs steady, at \$7.90@8.50.

St. Joseph, February 6.—Hogs slow, at \$8.20 @8.55.

Louisville, February 6.—Hogs higher, at \$8.45@8.70.

Indianapolis, February 6.—Hogs steady, at \$8.65@8.70.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, February 5.—The stocks of steam lard in Chicago show considerable increase, which is not surprising in view of the heavy killing of hogs during the present packing season. The production of steam lard has been larger than the consumption of this article. The ease is just the reverse in the matter of neutral lard, where the consumption eats fast into the stocks on hand, and the production at a minimum. The price for oleo oil has been maintained during this week, but the turnover has been light. Oleo stearine shows weakness and tallow has maintained its own. The cotton oil bulls are getting discouraged and the local option market is lower. Export business in butter oil entirely lacks. Cotton oil ought to sell cheaper than it is at present.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, January 31, 1914, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.*	Hogs.	Sheep.*
S. & S. Co.	6,065	9,500	10,994
Armour & Co.	6,344	22,100	25,120
Swift & Co.	5,533	11,500	27,938
Morris & Co.	5,983	6,700	10,428
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,474	4,400	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	789	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 12,000 hogs; Anglo-American Co., 4,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,200 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,300 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,700 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,700 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,200 hogs; others, 9,100 hogs.

*Incomplete.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,553	8,258	3,432
Fowler Packing Co.	843	...	1,348
S. & S. Co.	3,252	6,978	4,746
Swift & Co.	3,633	7,271	8,282
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,810	5,171	5,030
Morris & Co.	2,684	5,728	4,389
Butchers	261	627	41

Blount, 39 cattle and 2,725 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 215 cattle; Dold Packing Co., 765 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 27 cattle; M. Rice, 1,188 hogs; Schwartz, Bolton & Co., 1,106 hogs; St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., 33 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 67 cattle.

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,076	8,184	5,070
Swift & Co.	2,825	12,943	12,791
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,069	14,599	10,410
Armour & Co.	2,941	15,728	9,373
Swartz & Co.	...	320	...
J. W. Murphy	...	6,018	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 34 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 29 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 31 cattle.

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,478	6,584	2,370
Swift & Co.	2,938	7,525	2,714
Armour & Co.	2,375	6,842	2,783
Independent Packing Co.	878	...	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	647	1,322	...
East Side Packing Co.	243	2,266	...
Belz Packing Co.	...	1,058	...
Heil Packing Co.	...	527	...
Kroy Packing Co.	...	1,076	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	41	441	25

St. Joseph.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,100	16,400	9,044
Morris & Co.	1,000	6,395	2,815
Hammond Packing Co.	1,200	8,672	3,334
United Dressed Beef Co.	34 cattle.	...	...

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 2, 1914.

	Reeves.	Cattle.	lamb.	Hogs.
New York	1,796	1,813	4,032	4,507
Jersey City	4,352	1,944	13,237	25,791
Central Union	2,355	469	11,323	...
Lehigh Valley	2,067	361	3,408	...
Scattering	...	137	...	4,840
Totals	10,570	4,724	32,000	38,138
Totals last week	11,284	4,130	35,118	35,022

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	6,000	1,000
Kansas City	100	1,000	...
Omaha	100	6,000	...
St. Louis	300	2,000	...
St. Joseph	...	3,000	...
Sioux City	100	2,200	...
St. Paul	300	3,300	2,300
Oklahoma City	100	200	...
Fort Worth	800	1,000	...
Denver	200	200	...
Louisville	...	1,909	...
Wichita	...	832	...
Indianapolis	200	4,000	...
Cincinnati	57	445	2
Buffalo	125	3,600	4,000
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	360	803	1,078

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1914.

Chicago	21,000	37,000	40,000
Kansas City	12,000	8,000	10,000
Omaha	3,300	6,000	8,000
St. Louis	4,800	12,000	2,500
St. Joseph	1,700	2,500	3,500
Sioux City	2,700	3,000	...
St. Paul	2,000	7,000	1,600
Fort Worth	3,500	2,500	1,000
Milwaukee	...	1,711	...
Louisville	1,800	4,364	25
Wichita	...	114	...
Indianapolis	500	3,600	...
Pittsburgh	2,300	9,000	6,500
Cincinnati	1,792	6,148	252
Buffalo	3,500	12,000	11,400
Cleveland	600	5,000	6,000
New York	2,736	5,500	10,988

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1914.

Chicago	3,000	32,000	12,000
Kansas City	8,000	14,000	8,000
Omaha	3,700	12,000	8,000
St. Louis	5,000	14,000	18,000
St. Joseph	2,800	9,300	11,800
Sioux City	1,800	5,000	300
St. Paul	2,000	5,000	400
Oklahoma City	500	2,500	...
Fort Worth	3,600	2,500	...
Milwaukee	...	2,748	...
Denver	500	1,200	600
Louisville	200	420	25
Detroit	...	200	...
Cudahy	...	5,000	...
Wichita	...	3,094	...
Indianapolis	1,250	10,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	303	3,258	147
Buffalo	300	3,000	2,400
Boston	2,088	16,507	4,610
Cleveland	...	2,000	600
New York	1,100	7,003	2,262

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1914.

Chicago	14,000	40,000	17,000
Kansas City	4,000	10,000	5,000
Omaha	2,400	11,000	4,800
St. Louis	1,500	12,000	1,800
St. Joseph	1,400	7,000	2,600
Sioux City	1,000	5,000	2,000
St. Paul	1,200	4,000	700
Oklahoma City	700	2,500	...
Fort Worth	4,000	2,400	...
Milwaukee	...	7,626	...
Denver	900	900	900
Louisville	250	1,272	25
Detroit	...	1,000	...
Wichita	...	1,732	...
Indianapolis	1,000	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	14,000	2,711	17,000
Buffalo	800	12,000	1,800
Cleveland	100	1,000	1,200
New York	1,931	6,464	5,436

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1914.

Chicago	3,000	23,000	16,000
Kansas City	2,000	5,000	12,000
Omaha	...	8,000	...
St. Louis	10,000	8,000	1,300
St. Joseph	...	8,000	...
Sioux City	...	3,000	...
St. Paul	...	3,000	...
Milwaukee	...	3,192	...
Louisville	...	2,173	...
Detroit	...	2,800	...
Wichita	...	1,742	...
Indianapolis	...	5,000	...
Cincinnati	300	2,130	4
Buffalo	150	1,600	6,000
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	2,319	2,729	2,831

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1914.

Chicago	1,500	25,000	8,000
Kansas City	500	3,000	1,000
Omaha	500	9,500	6,500
St. Louis	600	8,500	2,200
St. Joseph	200	4,500	...
Sioux City	500	4,500	300
Fort Worth	2,500	2,500	200
St. Paul	1,100	6,200	2,400
Oklahoma City	750	1,000	...

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

Retail Section

TALKS WITH BUTCHERS ON ACCOUNTING

VI—Testing the Efficiency of Bookkeeping

By E. St. Elmo Lewis.*

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the sixth and last of a series of articles by Mr. Lewis on accounting and bookkeeping methods, which should prove of great value to retail butchers. The trade knows how much money is lost through careless accounting. Most of it is in small sums, little leaks which make big totals in the end. These articles will furnish ideas for sound methods of conducting this end of the business.]

Once there was an office jester who held down the unenviable job of keeping the "boss" in a continual state of good humor.

When things were going right his task was easy enough, and he could make the boss laugh often and uproariously. But every time the boss grew serious the jester's real work commenced. Cut and dried jokes which were his stock in trade fell flat. Even the story of the darkey and the bank, and the one of the rooster and the egg bored him nearly to death.

When the boss became wroth the jester's troubles began. He found it a hard job prying His Bosship loose from his grouch. The freshest witticisms which his active brain conceived were cast as seed upon barren ground. The latest joke songs, rag time and smartest monologues utterly failed.

Only the familiar query, "How's the game?" provoked a least resemblance of a smile. When the answer came: "7 to 5 for the home team," the smile broadened, and the jester became hopeful.

But often the popular gag turned the other way. The home team didn't always win. The gag was worked to death.

Then the jester became desperate, for he ran in hard straits. Things went from bad to worse, and in the end he was punished. He failed to make good, and the penalty was fixed. He was set to work in a far corner adding long columns of figures.

It was a hard job for this jester to "do" the pesky figures. His active brain was trained for better things, and he chafed at the drudgery of mental calculations which he knew a machine could do far better and quicker.

As the summer wore on and the home team failed to climb, as in former years, His Bosship became more irritable. In time the jester came to spend more time at a high desk in the corner than he did in the private sanctum.

One day the jester gave up. He decided to quit his job. Rubbing his eyes to relieve the strain, and scratching his head to ease his befogged brain, he said to himself:

"I am an office fool, sure enough. In fact, I am probably the biggest fool that ever came into this business. Here I am working hard almost every day because I can't keep the boss in continual good spirits. And yet his real bookkeeper, with not half the brains that I have, sits around with nothing to do but look at statements and reports. I'm gone. Here's where I get out of the business!"

*Copyrighted, 1913, by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company.

But that night, as the fool lighted the lamp in his little hall bedroom, he noticed his own shadow against the wall, and it was as big as a giant's. This was because the light was held close to his body.

"Why, I'm not such a fool as I look," he exclaimed, whimsically. "A man who can throw a shadow like that must be a big man in the business. I guess I haven't realized before what a whale of a man an office fool is. Why, I'm bigger than the boss himself; and as for those office lackeys, I'm big enough to crack their heads together."

From that time the jester was a fool no longer. Instead of racking his brain to think of new jokes, new monologues, and new songs to please the boss, he applied his mental faculties to a study of the business. He turned his entire line of thought from things jokeful to things serious, in order to enable him to get to the bottom of things—the troubles which worried the boss.

And he found to his surprise that his active brain, which he had used exclusively in thinking out fresh witticisms, was even more serviceable in devising policies and solving intricate problems of labor and sales.

Testing the Efficiency of Office Methods.

When he had analyzed his ability and found out what he could do, he set about to test the efficiency of their office methods. He dug deep into their affairs and put his finger here and there and touched the weak and soft spots, which were ever present in the old methods of work.

That there were not enough reliable figures about the business he well knew, because it cost too much to get them. He still believed in rewarding "hours of labor," instead of "results." His highest compliment for a man was: "He never knows when to quit."

Of course he forgot that very often the long worker accomplished less in profitable work than the man working far shorter hours with the concern across the street. He never realized that results are what count in the long run, and that the net results are not determined by the number of hours his men worked.

So the jester went to the boss and told him about the man who, because he knew he could walk four miles an hour without fatigue, was satisfied to walk 30 miles in 8 hours, while his neighbor, who boasted he could walk six miles an hour and keep it up, gave out at 26 miles from physical exhaustion, and had to go to bed.

Applying this illustration he said: "It is the net profit and not the amount of business, that you should be working for."

At first the boss was mad at the presumption of his jester, and would not listen, for what was suggested destroyed all his pet theories about the conduct of his business. But as he reflected and thought it all out he

came to the conclusion that the jester was right. He soon found that his jester was able to make him laugh more frequently than ever, because he lightened the load of responsibility.

The jester started at the top and dissected the balance sheet and the statements of gain and loss. He hit upon their methods of keeping petty cash, of doing the daily postings, of making the monthly statements, and taking of inventory. He worked down to the original entries, and got to the inner facts and many hidden things about the business.

All this work, he found, had been correctly done after the usual fashion. There were few errors of calculation, but there were more of omission. The methods used had not taken him far enough.

Getting Higher Efficiency in Business.

The boss had been content, for instance, to know the total amount of weekly sales and the total amount of expenses. It had never occurred to him to get the percentage of one to the other, or the percentage of costs to gain. Comparative figures of anything by week to week, month to month, or year to year, were unknown. He was blind to the most vital facts about his business affairs.

But when the jester showed him how he could get the desired results, the detailed information, he woke up and laughed. From work and worry business became a pleasure. He wanted to know more and more, and was well pleased when the new efficiency records showed increasing business and rising profits.

The work of getting high efficiency went on. Improved mechanical and filing devices were installed, short cuts to better results were introduced here and there, and the whole business made error-tight.

When the efficiency report showed that John, the shipping clerk, saved three hours a week by certain work he could do quicker and better; how Sam and Harry, the bookkeepers, saved six hours a week by various short cuts to accurate records, a total saving of more than \$20 a month, the boss was delighted, and ever after wore a smile.

Within a year the office jester became chief clerk, and in two years' time he was given a newly-created position as "auditor."

Thus the office fool, who saw his own shadow in the lamp light, came to measure up to its proportions. The shadow was the outline of his own ability. It looked tremendous because he had not realized what a big man he really was. But with confidence in himself he was in duty bound to direct his energies into a path where he could measure up to his shadow.

INVENTOR OF MEAT CUTTER DEAD.

Oliver D. Woodruff, of Southington, Conn., said to have been the inventor of the meat cutter, died in New York City this week. He was about eighty years old and was well known as an inventor. He had been living in New York for some time.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

S. H. Heard has opened a meat market at Monroe, La.

T. H. Rogers has sold his meat market at Steubenville, O., to W. Bower.

T. J. Coogan has discontinued his meat market at Windsor Locks, Conn.

A. Leopold has opened a meat market at Gloversville, N. Y.

The meat market of A. E. Dorr Company at Boston, Mass., has been damaged by fire.

The Ideal Cash Market has been opened at Winchester, Mass.

The Manhattan Provision Company will open a branch store at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.

Fire has completely destroyed the Traylor-McClure meat market at Connersville, Ind.

J. G. Webster will engage in the meat business at Granby, Conn.

C. & H. Hamilton have opened a meat market at Maplewood, Ind.

W. J. Wood has opened a meat market at Middlebury, Vt.

W. J. Ackerman has sold an interest in his meat market at Ludlow, Vt., to J. Lane and G. M. Whitney.

R. H. Pease will engage in the meat business at Greenville, O.

Frank Hovey has sold his meat business at Urbana, O., to W. F. Hedges.

The meat market of C. Saraguna at Fredonia, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

H. Bigelow has opened a meat business at Stratford, Conn.

The meat store of H. Miller at Argyle, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

D. McCorkle has purchased the Glenn Pfeifer meat market at W. Milton, O.

George Foster has sold out his meat market at Washington, Kan., to Charles Odgers.

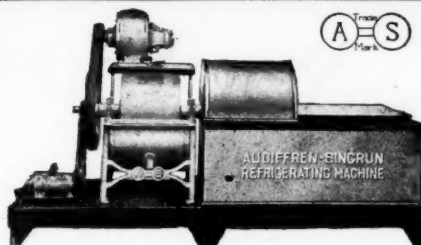
A. J. Woolaway has purchased the butcher shop of T. F. Hoffman at Newton, Kan.

J. P. Sommerhauser has purchased the meat business of W. R. Ijams at Penalosa, Kan., and will move it to his store, the Penalosa Mercantile Company, where John I. Roush will be in charge.

Robert Boyd has opened a meat market in the Fuller building at Paola, Kan.

J. E. Rogers has opened a new butcher shop in the Harris building on Cherokee street, Wagoner, Okla.

AUDIFFREN-SINGRUN Refrigerating Machine



Unlike the damp, ice-cooled refrigerator, the low, dry temperature made possible by this wonderful little machine prevents the breeding of disease germs in the ice-box. Meats also last longer than when cooled with ice, and have a better flavor.

The packing house that is equipped with the Audiffren-Singrun Machine is independent of the ice supply at all seasons, and always enjoys a bountiful supply of pure ice. The Audiffren-Singrun puts an end to the dirt and muss of the ice man. Most economical machine on the market, and different from all others. No ammonia or fumes of any kind. Absolutely safe. Runs by electricity or any other power. Simple in operation.

Write nearest branch for booklet.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

Manufacturers of Sheet and Granulated Cork; Hair Felt; Mineral Wool; Roofings; Pipe Coverings; Packings; Waterproofing; Mastic Flooring; Etc.

Albany	Chicago	Detroit	Louisville	New York	San Francisco
Baltimore	Cincinnati	Indianapolis	Milwaukee	Omaha	Seattle
Boston	Cleveland	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Philadelphia	St. Louis
Buffalo	Dallas	Los Angeles	New Orleans	Pittsburgh	Syracuse 2045

L. C. DeWitt & Son have sold out their meat business at Arlington, Neb.

Jay Eikloris is about to open a butcher shop at 215 North Main street, Kingfisher, Okla.

M. I. Marker has opened a meat market at Canton, Okla., with James Hargrove in charge. Webb & Thrapp have opened a butcher shop in the C. O. Hunt building, Natoma, Kan.

Roy Kerr has purchased the Coryell Meat Market at Junction City, Kan.

Lowe & Flott are engaging in the meat business at Salem, Kan.

Tompkins & Blaine have engaged in the meat business on East Hubbard street, Allegan, Mich.

Holcomb Brothers have succeeded to the meat and grocery business of their father, George Holcomb, at Saginaw, Mich.

Jacob Biemond, of Valleyford, Wash., has purchased the market of F. W. Schoonover at Rathdrum, Ida.

S. S. Chase has purchased the City Meat Market at Plainview, Neb., from W. J. Houston.

J. F. Linder has engaged in the meat business at Palmer, Neb.

Joseph Smith has disposed of his meat business at Humphrey, Neb.

C. W. Leonard is now operating the Dwiggins meat market at Gibbon, Neb.

Don Wilkins is about to open a new stock of meats at Alma, Neb.

Charles Swartzlander has purchased the interest of his partner in their meat business at Nebraska City, Neb.

Jacob Young has sold out his butcher shop at Brock, Neb.

T. M. Marek, of Colfax, Ia., has engaged in the retail meat business at Nampa, Ida., and will put in a packing plant.

Theodore Hill has purchased the interest of his partner, Mike Thompson, in the City Meat Market at Sandpoint, Ida.

OKLA. BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Oklahoma butchers and grocers have organized a state association with the following officers: President, F. E. Herring, Elk City; vice-president, W. A. Ephland, Shawnee; directors, A. McBride of Watonga, J. H. Rucks of Guthrie, F. E. Houghton of Coyle, Wm. Holtzschue of Oklahoma City, J. R. Abercrombie of Chickasha, Mr. Hammert of Anadarko, E. O. Smiley of Shawnee. F. E. Harkness was chosen secretary and treasurer. The meeting for organization was held at Oklahoma City.



No Packing House List is Complete without

Dried Sausage

The "ANGLO" Brands are Standard and will always fill the bill

A complete line—smoked and unsmoked. Write for quotations

THE ANGLO AMERICAN PROVISION CO.
PACKERS Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.



New York Section

G. L. Frankel, of the S. & S. beef department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

E. J. Thorn, superintendent of Swift & Company's sheep dressing department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

The employees of the United Dressed Beef Company will hold their annual beefsteak dinner at Terrace Garden on Thursday evening, February 19.

Charles H. Swift, of Chicago, who is the head of the Swift beef and branch house departments, was in New York during the week.

Manager T. C. Sullivan, of Swift & Company's provision department at New York, returned this week from a brief vacation trip to Bermuda.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending January 31, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.85 cents; imported beef, 10.28 cents per pound.

The big Brooklyn Branch of the United Master Butchers of America, embracing the old Brooklyn and Eastern District branches, will hold its annual entertainment and ball at the Imperial next Thursday evening, February 12.

It was reported this week that the big retail shop of the Hugo Heymann Company on Troy avenue, Brooklyn, where Argentine beef had been advertised as such a feature, had been closed. It was one of the finest fitted shops in the country.

The employees of Swift & Company in the New York district will hold their fifth annual banquet at the Hotel Astor on Thursday evening, February 26. This will be the most ambitious effort yet put forth. Prominent speakers will be heard, and Toastmaster W. H. Noyes will be in his element.

Manager W. A. Frost, of the Swift branch at West Washington Market, who was recently discharged from St. Luke's Hospital, returned this week from a trip to the West Indies much benefited by the voyage. John Hildreth, of the livestock department, accompanied him.

J. A. Ruddick, cold storage and dairy commissioner of Canada, was in New York this week. Mr. Ruddick has been in Boston, Philadelphia and New York getting information as to the practical workings and effect of cold storage legislation, in view of restrictions upon cold storage and the handling of stored foods now contemplated by the Canadian government, the enforcement of which will be thrown upon his department.

Frank Rhodes, manager for Morris & Company at Utica, N. Y., died at his home there

last Sunday and was buried on Tuesday. General Manager Chas. J. Higgins, of New York, and other officials attended the funeral services. Mr. Rhodes was 61 years of age and had been a manager for Morris & Company in New York State for no less a period than 32 years. He leaves a son, Bert Rhodes, now holding a confidential position with the company in England.

Nat Heller, who was formerly branch house manager for the Jacob Dold Company at the Westchester Market branch, New York City, has branched out for himself in the hotel and restaurant supply business. Mr. Heller was also with Armour & Company for many years, and has gained a world of experience, which has aided him materially in building up a big business of his own and growing larger all the time.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending January 31, 1914, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 4,361 lbs.; Brooklyn, 23,044 lbs.; Queens, 70 lbs.; total, 27,475 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 7,485 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 4,322 lbs.; Queens, 10 lbs.; total, 4,332 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE NOTES.

The two branch houses of Armour & Company that were next door to each other on North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, were combined into one big house by extensive alterations and the breaking through of the walls that separated them. All the business now being done under one roof. The respective managers, C. J. Wood and J. Lyons, are old chums, having been dubbed by the trade years ago as the "Siamese twins," and are working together as befits good friends of the Armour staff. Both of them are veterans in the trade and are extremely popular.

Tom Lundy, who for the past few years had been branch house manager for one of Swift's Philadelphia houses, is now with the John Morrell Company, at their branch in that city. Mr. Lundy has many good friends in the trade and is as well known in New York as at his present quarters.

Everitt Wilson, who has charge of the branch house employees of Armour & Company in the United States, was in Philadelphia last week with his assistant, J. W. Casey. It is safe to say that Mr. Wilson has gained the regard and respect of the entire Armour staff, being particularly popular among the branch house managers, who claim him as their personal friend.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

NEW YORK WEIGHT LAW IN FORCE.

The New York statute known as the Brooks law, affecting weights and measures, went into effect this week, and the state authorities announce that it will be strictly enforced. It affects generally the sale and marking of merchandise, and requires that all meats, meat products and butter must be sold by weight. In the case of wrapped meats, net weights must be stated. Violation of the law is punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$500.

When commodities are offered in containers of a size and character not prescribed by statute, such as meat boxes, egg cases, poultry boxes, etc., the package must be plainly and conspicuously branded with the net quantity contained, in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count; or with a statement of the gross weight including the container, the weight of which must be marked. Reasonable variations are permitted.

These branding requirements do not apply to containers used merely to carry other containers which latter are branded as prescribed.

No person can be prosecuted for violation of the above branding requirements when he can show a guaranty, signed by a wholesaler, jobber or manufacturer residing in New York State, from whom he purchased the commodity in containers, to the effect that they were not incorrectly marked within the meaning of the law. The person making the guaranty is then amenable to prosecution. The marking itself, as provided by Section 17 of the law, is deemed to constitute a guaranty.

BEEF PRODUCTION IN THE U. S.

(Concluded from page 17.)

A check in the slaughter of calves, about which so much is said, would require from eighteen to thirty months in which to finish these same animals as high-grade beef or to increase the size of the breeding herd, so that by this method it would require at least from five to ten years of concerted effort to bring about a marked and permanent increase in the number of cattle marketed.

Beef Production in the South.

The early extensive beef production followed the lines of least resistance or of greatest profit with least expense of labor and capital. It remains for the present stockmen to develop to the fullest the latent possibilities of land once passed by for greater opportunity elsewhere in so far as beef production was concerned. Some sections of the country have not raised large numbers of cattle because other farming pursuits offered greater temporary inducements. This is especially true of the South, meaning those States regarded as the cotton States.

Formerly, cotton offered such enormous profit that it was continually produced upon the same land without rotating with other crops, but of late years the invasion of the boll-weevil has demanded a system of diversified farming. The boll-weevil cannot withstand intelligent systems of crop rotation. To meet the present needs, therefore, it is necessary to find crops that will fit into the rotation and yet be utilized. With the natural climatic conditions and the thriving forage crops which will furnish feed the entire year, many advocates of stock raising have arisen. A few years past all argument in behalf of cattle raising was balked by the question, What about the tick?

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

The Texas fever tick has been the ban to cattle raising in the South. In 1906 the United States Department of Agriculture inaugurated a movement to stamp out this pest. Strict quarantine of cattle was established over fifteen States or parts of States where tick infection was prevalent. During the seven years that the fight has been in progress, 190,000 square miles of the original 740,000 square miles of infected area, or about 25 per cent., have been freed of tick infestation.

Just what this war on the tick has meant to Southern stockmen is shown in the following digest of over one hundred replies received to questions addressed to farmers and stockmen in Mississippi:

1. What were the approximate annual losses of cattle from tick fever in your county from 1900 to 1909 inclusive? Answer: 18.5 per cent.
2. What was the approximate value of all cattle that died annually? Answer: \$2,132,370.
3. What has been the annual loss of cattle from tick fever since the tick eradication began? Answer: 1.1 per cent.
4. What was the average value of three-year-old steers in your county from 1900 to 1909 inclusive? Answer: 2½ cents per pound.
5. What is the average price now? Answer: 3½ cents per pound. (An increase of 35 per cent.)
6. Is there any difference in the average weight of cattle now and before tick eradication began? Answer: Yes, 19.7 per cent.
7. Is there any improvement in the grades of cattle in your county since the work of tick eradication began? Answer: Yes.
8. Do you use cow manure as fertilizer? If so, state the relative productiveness of land on which it is used as compared with land on which it is not used. Answer: 83 per cent.

Benefit from Eradicating Cattle Tick.

The loss expressed in money terms may give a clearer conception of the havoc played by the fever tick. It is estimated that for several years previous to the eradication of the tick in any of the infested areas of Mississippi, 18.5 per cent., or 161,000 cattle in the entire State, representing a value of \$2,132,370, died annually from tick fever.

These statements regarding the benefit brought to the Southern States by eradicating the fever tick are sufficient to assure a greater future for stock raising in these sections. The success with which the eradication has been effected should stimulate many

more farmers to engage in beef production. The secret of the success is the dipping tank. The cow acts as a carrier for the ticks, which are found in the pasture upon grass and weeds. When dipping is regularly practiced, the cow fills the role of conveyor of the ticks from the pasture to the dipping tank until at last the crop is exhausted. A second method of eradication is starvation. Although it requires nine months to starve the ticks which are in the pasture awaiting the coming of the host animal, this method can be used with success.

The control of the tick has opened a new vista for the Southern farmer. Not only is diversified farming required to control the boll-weevil, but also to build up the once fertile soil that has become depleted by continual cropping and the removal of the entire crop from the farm. Consequently successful stock raising offers a means of bringing the soil back to its normal productivity. However, the Southern farmers lack experience in handling stock, and since they are dependent upon negro labor, it will require some time to establish stock raising on a solid foundation.

South Can Furnish Beef Supply.

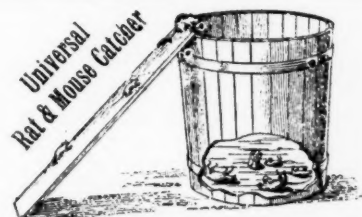
Many sections of the South surpass the corn belt in being able to produce a greater variety of crops well suited to livestock production. Cowpeas, velvet beans, alfalfa, vetches and clovers are deep-rooting legumes which will materially aid in putting the soil in good physical condition. Shallow cultivation has depleted the surface soil, but good cultivation and the growing of deep-rooting crops should place the land on a productive basis within a few years. The legumes and grasses will furnish forage the entire year where properly managed, whereas at present the number of cattle as well as other animals is kept reduced below the carrying capacity of the land because the winter season is not provided for. At present the number of cattle per square mile in the South is far below what it is in the corn belt, while in reality much of the Southern land, due to the long growing season and the heavy production of crops, is capable of carrying much more stock than could be carried upon an equal Northern area.

Not only can stock be grown in this sec-

tion of the country, but there is every opportunity to finish steers for the market. Corn properly tended does quite as well as it does further North. Cottonseed meal, of course, is cheap and readily available. Consequently, with corn, cottonseed meal, and a variety of legumes available, the Southern cattle feeder has all the feeds that the corn-belt cattle feeder could desire for finishing cattle. There seems to be no logical excuse for the South not to furnish meat for the people within its limits, although at present large amounts of high-priced meat products are received from the Northern States.

WANT A GOOD POSITION?

Are you a salesman, manager, superintendent, foreman or stock keeper out of a job? Watch page 48 for good openings. Almost every week some packer advertises on that page for a man. Such chances do not remain open long; look them up, it will be worth your while. Or, if you want a position, why not advertise yourself?



Cleans a building of Rats and Mice in short time, keeps it cleaned, for it is always ready for use. Made of galvanized iron, can't get out of order, lasts for years. Large number can be caught daily. Go to Catcher mornings, remove device inside, which only takes few seconds, take out dead rats and mice, replace device, it is ready for another catch. Small piece of cheese is used, doing away with poisons. Catcher is 18 inches high, 10 inches diameter. When rats pass device they die, no marks left on them. Catcher is always clean. One of these Catchers set in a livery stable in Scranton, Pa., caught over 100 rats in a month. One sent prepaid to any place in United States upon receipt of \$3. Catcher, 8 in. high, for mice only, prepaid \$1. On account of shipping charges being prepaid, remittance is requested with order.

H. D. SWARTS,

Inventor and Manufacturer, Scranton, Pa.

DAVID MAYER,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALER IN

ARGENTINE, AUSTRALIAN AND DOMESTIC

Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Poultry and Game,

529 and 531 WEST STREET, West Washington Market, NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE, 997-998 CHELSEA.

Branches—42 to 48 Grace Avenue, West Washington Market, N. Y.; 12th Ave. and 131st St., New York City; 152 and 154 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

REFERENCES—NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, N. Y. CITY; MECHANICS BANK, CENTRAL BRANCH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Choice to good native steers	.....\$8.00@9.00
Poor to fair native steers	.....5.75@7.85
Oxen and stage	.....4.75@7.85
Bulls and dry cows	.....4.00@7.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago	.....7.25@8.30

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, com. to choice, per 100 lbs.	.....8.00@12.00
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.@—
Live calves, fed	.....@ 7.50
Live veal calves, barnyard, per 100 lbs.	.....@ 6.25
Live veal calves, culls	.....@ 7.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, medium to good	.....7.85@ 8.35
Live lambs, yearlings	.....@ 5.25
Live sheep, ewes	.....5.50@ 5.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.	.....@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....@ 9.10
Hogs, medium	.....@ 9.10
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....@ 9.20
Pigs	.....@ 9.20
Rough	.....8.10@ 8.20

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy	.....13½@14
Choice, native light	.....13 @13½
Native, common to fair	.....12 @13

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.....@13
Choice native light	.....@13
Native, common to fair	.....12½@12¾
Choice Western, heavy	.....@13
Choice Western, light	.....@12½
Common to fair Texas	.....@12
Good to choice helters	.....@12
Common to fair helters	.....@12½
Choice cows	.....@11½
Common to fair cows	.....10½@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls	.....11 @11½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	.....15 @16	16½@17
No. 2 ribs	.....13 @14	@16
No. 3 ribs	.....11 @11½	14½@15
No. 1 loins	.....15 @16	16½@17½
No. 2 loins	.....13 @14	15½@16½
No. 3 loins	.....11 @11½	14½@15½
No. 1 hinds and ribs	.....14 @15	@15½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	.....13½@14½	@15
No. 3 hinds and ribs	.....@13½	@14
No. 1 rounds	.....@12½	@13
No. 2 rounds	.....@11½	12 @12½
No. 3 rounds	.....@10½	11 @12
No. 1 chucks	.....@11½	@13
No. 2 chucks	.....@10½	@12
No. 3 chucks	.....@ 9	@11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	.....@19
Veals, county dressed, per lb.	.....@17
Western calves, choice	.....@16
Western calves, fair to good	.....@15
Western calves, common	.....@13
Grassers and buttermilks	.....@13

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....@11½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.....@11½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....@12½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....@12½
Pigs	.....@12½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	.....@14½
Lambs, good	.....@13½
Lambs, medium to good	.....@12
Sheep, choice	.....@10½
Sheep, medium to good	.....@ 9½
Sheep, culls	.....@ 8

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	.....@16½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	.....@16½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	.....@15½
Smoked picnic, light	.....@13
Smoked picnic, heavy	.....@12½
Smoked shoulders	.....@12½

Smoked bacon, boneless	.....@18
Smoked bacon (rib in)	.....@16½
Dried beef sets	.....@28½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.....@18
Pickled bellies, heavy	.....@14

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	.....13½@16½
Fresh pork loins, Western	.....12½@15½
Fresh pork tenderloins	.....@32
Frozen pork tenderloins	.....@31
Shoulders, city	.....@14
Shoulders, Western	.....@13
Butts, regular	.....14 @14½
Butts, boneless	.....16 @16½
Fresh hams, city	.....@16½
Fresh hams, Western	.....@15½
Fresh picnic hams	.....@12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	.....\$95.00@100.00
per 100 pcs.	.....@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per	.....40.00@ 45.00
100 pcs.	.....80.00@ 85.00
Black hoofs, per ton	.....40.00@ 45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	.....50.00@ 55.00
White hoofs, per ton	.....95.00@ 97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per	.....90.00@100.00
100 pcs.	.....280.00@285.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over	.....@285.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	.....@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	.....12½@13c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	.....45 @50c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	.....45 @90c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.....25 @30c. a pound
Calves' livers	.....@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys	.....@15c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	.....@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	.....@11c. a pound
Oxtails	.....8 @ 9c. a piece
Hearts, beef	.....@ 6c. a pound
Rolls, beef	.....@27c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	.....20 @35c. a pound
Lambs' fries	.....8 @ 8½c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	.....15½@16c. a pound
Blade meat	.....@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	.....@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy	.....@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.	.....25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	.....@80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	.....@60
Sheep, imp., per bundle	.....@50
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	.....@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	.....@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	.....@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tea, or blis., per lb., f. o. a. New York	.....@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	.....@70
Hog, middles	.....@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	.....@18½
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....@27
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	.....@22
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....@78
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	.....@75
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 1a	.....@ 7½
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 2a	.....@ 4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	.....19½	21½
Pepper, Sing., black	.....12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white	.....17½	19½
Pepper, red Zanzibar	.....12	15
Allspice	.....5½	7½
Cinnamon	.....18	20
Coriander	.....7	9
Cloves	.....16	19
Ginger	.....9	12
Mace	.....95	70

SALTPETRE.

Crude	.....4½@ 5
Refined—Granulated	.....@ 5
Crystals	.....5½@ 6
Powdered	.....@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	.....@ .26
No. 2 skins	.....@ .24
No. 3 skins	.....@ .14
Branded skins	.....@ .18
Ticky skins	.....@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins	.....@ .24
No. 2 B. M. skins	.....@ .22
No. 1, 12½-14	.....@2.80
No. 2, 12½-14	.....@2.55
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	.....@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	.....@2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18	.....@2.85
No. 2 kips, 14-18	.....@2.70
No. 1 B. M. kips	.....@2.20
No. 2 B. M. kips	.....@2.10
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....@3.70
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....@3.45
Branded kips	.....@1.90
Heavy branded kips	.....@2.25
Ticky kips	.....@2.15
Heavy ticky kips	.....@2.50

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Dry-picked—	
Western, small boxes, dry-pick., selected young hens	.....@25
Western, bbis., dry-pick., selected young toms	.....@25
Western, bbis., dry-pick., avg. best	.....23 @24
Western, bbis., scalded, selected, fancy	.....@25
Ohio and Michigan, bbis., scalded, selected, fancy	.....@25
Turkeys, poor	.....18 @20
Chickens—	
Dry packed, 12 to box	.....16 @20
Broilers, in bbis., fancy	.....24 @30
Roasting	.....17½@25

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.....@17½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.....@16
Fowl—bbis.—	
Western, dry-picked, 4 lbs. each	.....@16½
Southern and S. W., dry-pick., avg.	.....15½@16½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	.....@13
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	.....@5.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby, per lb.	.....@15
Chickens, Western, per lb.	.....@15
Chickens, per lb., Southern	.....@15
Fowls, via freight, average, choice	.....@17
Fowls, via express	.....@17
Fowls, medium, via freight	.....@16½
Young Roosters, stags	.....@12½
Old Roosters, per lb.	.....@11½
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed	.....17 @18
Ducks, other nearby, spring, per lb.	.....@17
Ducks, West. and So., per lb.	.....@18
Geese, per lb.	.....@14
Guineas, per pair	.....@65

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras	.....27 @27½
Creamery, Firsts	.....23½@26½
Process, Extras	.....23 @23½
Process, Firsts	.....21 @22

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.....30 @31
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	.....28½@29
Fresh gathered, firsts	.....27½@28
Fresh gathered, seconds	.....26 @27
Fresh gathered, dirties	.....24 @25
Fresh gathered, checks	.....21 @22
Refrigerator, best	.....25 @26
Refrigerator, fair to good	.....23 @24
Refrigerator, lower grades	.....20 @22

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	.....\$21.50 @22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	.....25.00 @29.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	.....@ 3.00
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	.....@ 3.25
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York	.....@ 3.25
Nitrate of soda—spot	.....2.22½@ 2.25
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	.....25.00 @26.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York	.....3.25 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	.....3.15 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	.....7.00 @ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal)	.....3.55 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½% ammonia and about 10% P. Phos. Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and New York News	.....3.60 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	.....nominal
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	.....2.95 @ 3.00
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spec. guar., 25%	.....2.95 @ 3.00
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	.....5.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	.....3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	.....3.75 @ 4.00

